

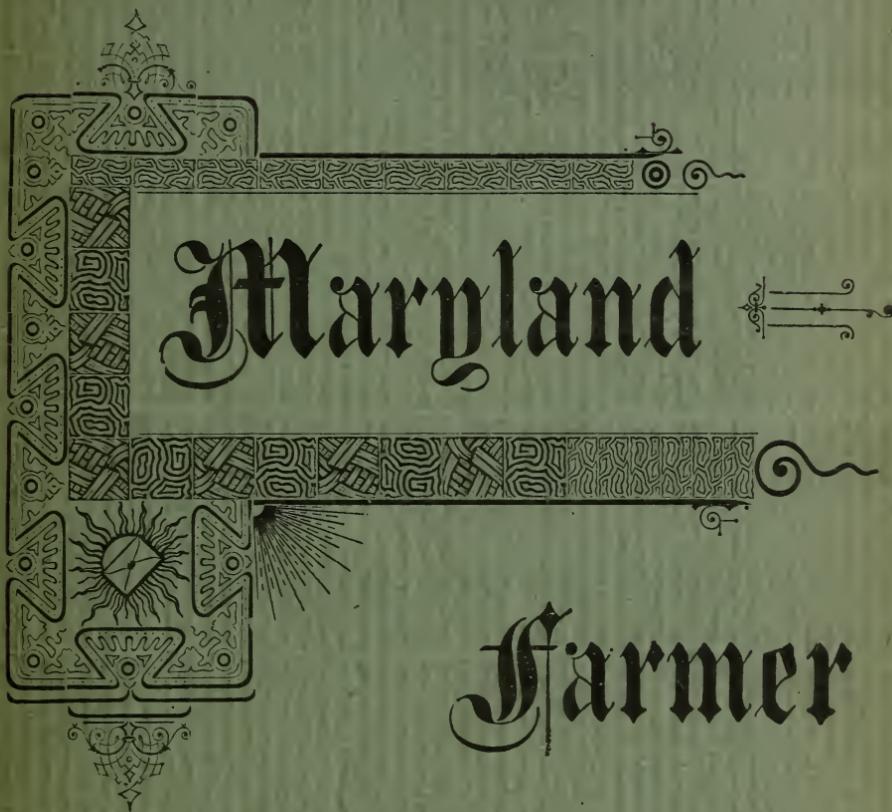
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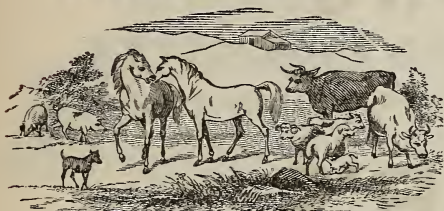
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Unscrupulous manufacturers are trying to deceive the public by putting on the market many imitations of the most popular

YAGER'S

CREAM CHLOROFORM

LINIMENT.

These manufacturers having no originality of their own. can only copy after others; and try to deceive the people by putting out worthless imitations; and thereby acknowledge the superiority of Yager's Liniment over all others. If it were not so, why would they try to imitate it? Some have gone so far as to use the same size and style bottle, which they put in a cartoon, not like, but as nearly similar to Yager's as they can without making themselves liable to the law. We regret also, that some dealers are so thoughtless as to offer these imitations to their customers when they call for Yagers Liniment, saying they are the same, or just as good as Yager's; overlooking the fact that a customer once deceived, is again for his competitor who handles only the genuine article, and not worthless imitations, simply because he can buy such for a few pennies less. When you have an ache or pain, rheumatism, swollen joints, sprains, or bruises, and want immediate relief; get a bottle of the genuine, not an imitation of

YAGER'S CREAM CHLOROFORM LINIMENT, IT IS INFALLIBLE.

Imitators can copy the style and size of bottle and package, but not the contents of the bottle. The formula belongs and can be used only by Gilbert Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, the sole proprietors and makers of Yager's Liniment; their name is blown in the glass of every bottle, and their signature on the side panel of every cartoon. Look for it, and don't be deceived.

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My wife was so crippled with Rheumatism that she could hardly walk; I had tried every remedy I could find without getting any relief for her and her affliction was a source of much worry as I did not know what to do. After trying everything else without affording any relief, I was persuaded to try Yager's Cream Chloroform Liniment of which I purchased a bottle from our merchant Mr. E. D. Cox. The first bottle acted like a charm and afforded immediate relief; after using about three bottles, she was entirely well and up doing her own work with perfect ease and comfort.

Not long since she had another attack in the shoulder and once more I used Yager's Liniment with the same result. We are now never without a bottle in the house and can certainly recommend it most highly to the public.

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JOHN ABERMAN, Clermont Mills, Md.



Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol. XXXII. BALTIMORE, August 1895.

No. 8.

THE PLAINT OF THE TOWN,

BY HELEN M. WINSLOW.

O for a glimpse of the wide, green fields !
O for the sweep of the wind on the plain !
And O for the sight of the mountains grand
And the scent of the meadows washed with rain !
I long for the song of the wild bird free,
The trill of the song-sparrow, shrill and clear ;
For the robin's call, and the bobolink's note,
The cawing of crows, I fain would hear.
The silvery brook I fain would see,
And laugh with the shining waterfall ;
I long for the deep of the wildwood where
The silence and shade are over all.
I long for the scent of the new-mown hay,
Of the harvest yellow on steep hillsides ;
I long for the gay west wind as down
The mountain on airy steed he rides.
I long to flee from the city streets,
To hide from humanity's fret and moan ;
To feel myself clasped to summer's heart,
To know that her secrets are all my own—
O for a glimpse of the wide, green fields !
O for the sweep of the wind on the plain !
And O for a sight of the mountains grand,
And the scent of the meadows washed with rain.

For The Maryland Farmer.

AUGUST 1895.

BY THE EDITOR.



ANOTHER month of heat has gone and one more is present with us. The country is the great desire of all during the oppressive days of summer, and towards the country all those forced to live in the cities are now looking with longing hearts.

Many are gone from the heated pavements and dusty streets, to the green fields and shady homesteads which promise so much of rest and peace and comfort to city strugglers. The closed dwellings are given into the keeping of the city police and dust and dirt accumulate on and around the premises, giving a desolate and deserted appearance to many a fine residence. The dwellers in the country cannot realize all that is meant of pleasure and happiness to our city families, who are able to leave these sweltering piles of brick, for the cool woods and sweet atmosphere that are so common to them. A weary life is exchanged for one of entire freedom from toil and anxiety.

Of course we are not speaking of those families who merely exchange the round of fashionable gayety in the city for a similar round of gayety in some fashionable watering place; but of those who leave the labors to which necessity binds them in the city, for a brief permitted recreation in some humble country home of relative or friend. The sense of blessed relief from daily drudgery cannot be measured by human language.

And yet, who can tell what additional burdens are sometimes added to the farmer's family through the thoughtless intrusion into their midst of city acquaintances and friends. Not for a moment would we intimate that they are not welcome, and that the farmer's family do not wish to reciprocate any of the favors they may have received in the past; but the burdens come from a kind of taking for granted by the city visitors that all superiority dwells with them, and that their most whimsical desires should be law while on their visit. This thoughtlessness, for it is nothing more, adds very largely to the burdens that naturally belong to the family in hot weather, and should be carefully avoided. It should be borne in mind by every farmer's wife and daughter, that they should go on in their accustomed way, without at all borrowing trouble from any thoughtless words dropped by their city visitors. They mean nothing by their suggestions, and if they should even mean to dictate, it is well to ignore that fact. Let attention to eating and drinking and what to wear, be neglected by you, and join your city friends in whatever sports or recreations may be presented; taking these as first, and all thoughts of eating and dress as secondary. We urge upon you to allow nothing of act or word which visitors may chance to bestow upon you, to have any other effect than to cause a smile, while you

go on in the way you have already marked out for yourself. This is the true philosophy to make your life most acceptable to yourself, and, in the end, to all who visit you. It is also the true hospitality. There is nothing you can do which will be more agreeable to all, than to move without assuming cares, without friction through trying unaccustomed ways. Be yourselves and you will be thoroughly enjoyable by all. Your home in its natural condition, even though it be a contrast to city homes, will be remembered as a place of enjoyment, surrounded by the glamour of summer rest, and summer shade, and summer rejoicing.

Out of door life, amid orchards of fruit, with rambles on foot through fields and woods, with one of the family for guide, or with all the family as companions, is the richest memory city friends can bring from the country. You can give them this memory; and it is a thousand times better, than to attempt to supply their appetites with rare dainties of cooking, which most of them can have without visiting the country! Do not for a moment think of sweltering over the hot stove—conjuring up the fancy dishes and dainties. Let the meals be simple and plain, mostly of fruit and garden sauces, and make up in outdoor life the rich season which visitors will never forget.

When talking with our city friends of their country visits, we never hear a word of mention about what they had to eat, or about what any of the family wore; but we do hear of the orchard fruits, the shady porch, the glorious woods, the moonlight walks, and all the kindred pleasures that go to make up the solid enjoyments of their visit.

All this enforces what we are anxious

for our readers to understand, that they must let the country itself be the source of their visitors' happiness during these hot months; and not borrow trouble in the vain attempt to compete in cooking with their city cooks, and in dress or surroundings with the city experts who supply their needs in these respects. The country itself, and the new and strange delights they find in it, are all they need, all they have any right to expect; they are content with that, abundantly content.

We have forgotten to write in the old hackneyed way about August work in the garden and on the farm. But have we not substituted something about "home work" equally important? Let the other go for what it is worth. Perhaps a year from now some editor may think it his duty to tell how much the weeds grow, and the flies trouble, and the horses sweat, and the cattle loll out their tongues, and how important irrigation is for the dry ground, and how to pick fruit and pack it for market, and how to kill grubs that work in the trees, and how to pot strawberry runners, and make new plantations, and the hosts of other items that belong to the routine duties of farm life. Perhaps, a year from now we may wish to know all about these things, and if we are still in the land of the living we will read with pleasure what may be written then, and say to the writer as we read, "well done, thou faithful editor, to remind us of all that we know already, and to show us how we are neglecting the hundred little duties which belong to our lot." Yes, it is all right; but who can measure the good we may receive in the word of to-day, or in that of a different tenor next year?

For the Maryland Farmer.

RARE BIRDS.

If you are an observant man, let alone a farmer, and have seen a few lustra since the down adorned your chin, you will be surprised if you attempt the task to discover how many of the once familiar birds have become rare; so rare, indeed, that you will scarcely see one in a year, and some not at all.

First will come the Blue Bird with its cheerful notes all the year round. With the disappearance of the hollow stumps and hollow apple trees in which it nested, it has gone.

The Blue Jays, reported to go to see the devil seven times a day, have followed the oaks on whose acorns they subsist.

The bright colored compactly built Tanager, known here as the Baltimore Red bird, a lover of thick woods and quiet swamps, has disappeared with them.

The Red headed Wood-pecker, with his black headed mate, coming with the warm days of May, now scarcely gladdens the eye.

The noisy King fisher, heralding his fishing luck with a noisy jabber, is rare on the creek and river sides.

Even the Lilt ups, Knee deeps, that decked every piece of sandy shore on creek and river, are few in number.

The Hooting Owls, with their coarse laughs and semi-human notes, are missed on the sides of water courses, the white hollow gums of the swamps in which they roosted and raised having been cut down for fruit baskets.

The Ground sparrow, that nested in the turning rows and in the sedge, has disappeared with the better and cleaner

culture. Even the House, singing or common sparrow has become scarce, now that the belligerent semi tame English Sparrow has become so numerous.

The Screech Owls, both kinds, that old women dislike for their forebodings, and put men in mind of overcoats by their shivery notes, have followed the hollow trees in which they lived.

Last, but not least, is the Cow-bird, cow black bird, once so numerous in the fields that it would scarcely get out of the way of horse or man in its anxiety to get at the worms turned up by the plow or harrow, seen in the cow pens picking mosquitoes off the cattle's legs, never making a nest, never raising a brood, laying in other birds nests and leaving them to hatch and rear their brood, have followed the other hosts of birds.

Modern thrift and love for the dollar have destroyed their living and raising places. New insects and old ones in profusion are on every hand, unknown when birds were plenty. They were insecticides and sprayers the year through.

Shall we not attempt to bring back the birds and enjoy their notes, always in tune, with no hoarseness, nor coughs, and their lives devoted to eating our worst foes?

A. E. A.

Sea Mud as a Fertilizer.

The soft, clayey mud thrown up by the tides is quite valuable as a fertilizer, or as a base for compost with common manure. It has been used with excellent effect on meadows adjacent to the shores of tidal rivers, and especially when such lands may be embanked and enclosed to receive the muddy water of the first of the tides, which is let off again at low tide,

leaving the sediment on the ground. In this way a whole foot of rich soil has been deposited on the land in one year, and in time the land has been raised to the level of the higher tides. The mud has fifteen to twenty pounds of nitrogen, 6 per cent. or more of phosphoric acid, and a large quantity of lime in proportion to the quantity of shell matter in it. Of course it has a large quantity of the elements of salt, (soda and chlorine.) It is commonly gathered with the sea weeds and heaped, along with fresh manure, during the Winter, and spread in the Spring, or it is put on the land as it is gathered, as a top dressing.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

No. II.

BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY.

President of the Maryland Farmers' Alliance.

Among the sad results of the ruinous conditions of our farming interest is the hopeless prospect held out to the young men who might naturally wish to follow the business of their fathers, and who have been bred to the tastes and employments which qualify them for country pursuits, and incline them to the continued enjoyment of country life. But it is no longer possible for their fathers to hold out to them a prospect of making a living by farming; even if they could furnish the necessary outfit. What are they to do? Where are they to go?

The cities are all overcrowded; every profession and pursuit is more than full; while productive lands lie out of cultivation, and grand old country homes, unoccupied and closed, are falling to decay.

Throughout the entire rural districts

of all America there is a sad change in the appearance of the country. An obvious and melancholly retrograde meets the eye at every turn. Our beloved country is withering under the invisible curse of false statesmanship, venal and corrupt, and misgovernment, and maladministration, permeating the entire mass of public affairs. We know how to farm more skilfully, more scientifically, more economically than our fathers; we lack nothing in enterprize, in courage, in industry or sobriety; but it is impossible in the present state of affairs to successfully finance agricultural undertakings of any importance, without undertaking risks from which the most adventurous shrinks, and may well shrink. What is to be the end of all this is more than the wisest can foresee.

In a former number I suggested that, as a result of the war between China and Japan and the new developments in the far East, it is reasonable to expect some advance in prices for some years to come, and in the mean time there are not wanting hopeful indications that the power of the gold-trust may be destroyed. Until that overshadowing monopoly shall be destroyed the labor of the husbandman will continue to be in vain. The rapid rise of Japan, becoming an industrial nation and military power of the first class, is a phenomenal development in the modern history of yellow races, which of necessity will largely affect all great international questions and interests.

A tremendous industrial activity may be looked for in Japan which will be financed with the much derided "dishonest, 50 cent dollars;" a vast indemnity fund of them to be paid yearly for four

years by China. The silver to make these dollars is now being, with blind fatuity, furnished by the English at half price; upon which will be built up and sustained, not only in Japan, but in India, and ultimately in China itself, a vast system of industry, and a colossal commerce, with which no industry and no commerce financed with "honest" 200 cent gold dollars, can in any wise compete. This sudden intrusion of this vast commerce of silver using countries into the various fields, of which England has heretofore held a monopoly, will soon compel a reversal of the foolish policy of furnishing these supposed benighted heathen and inferior races, the metal for their coinage at half price.

Already the warning is sounded in the ears of those who have presumed that they held a monopoly of civilization. The attempt of professedly "honest" England to double the value of her enormous credits by means of an "honest" 200 cent dollar, seems likely to culminate in the most serious compromise of England's hitherto undisputed commercial supremacy. Not only do professedly honest folks always need watching, but they are well nigh certain in the end to fatally overreach themselves. Even before this successful war Japan had phenomenally increased her manufactures and commerce; as had also, India. In Japan the rate of increase in cotton spindles, as compared with England's rate of increase, had been as 125 to 5. What is to be anticipated now that China is to pay over \$100,000,000 a year to Japan for four years to come; whereas in the meantime England, having failed to force her fiat paper on the people of India, has been compelled to

reopen the Indian mint for the coinage of legal tender silver money, and is going to make its "*honest dollars*" worth several cents less than Japan's coinage in order to expel the latter from India and prevent the Japanese from gaining the profits arising out of financing industries and commerce of India.

In view of these things the general discomfiture of the gold kings and auro-maniacs seems to be a certainty of the future. Fair treatment of American silver by the government will give to America the vantage ground in the readjustment of the world's commerce which is clearly inevitable.

I believe the prompt restoration of silver to all its monetary functions is the only hope of the retention of her commercial supremacy by England; whereas whenever her commercial supremacy is forfeited, her colonial system will be from that moment doomed, and will rapidly dissolve. Recent utterances of English statesmen and publicists indicate that they are keenly alive to the perils of the situation for England, and that they moreover fully realize that the stability of the British Empire is involved in a return to the bimetallic standard with the least possible delay.

I am confident therefore that prices will advance *pari passu* with the revival of industries, re-energized by a system of finance really honest and sound. As soon as prices are again established upon a just and equitable basis, and a stable foundation, we shall see Agriculture again coming to the front as the safest, most dignified and most independent pursuit known among men. I believe that as long as private banks of issue are tolerated there neither will be, nor

can be, an impartial and equitable system of finance; as long as they are tolerated the value of property and prices of commodities will be at their mercy, and whomsoever they will, they will set up and pull down; and no power can prevent them from working their will.

Hence I think all farmers, and all rural professions and occupations, which depend on successful agriculture for their employment and support, should defend and vote for free coinage of silver and gold at 16 to 1; the suppression of banks of issue, and the issue of sufficient legal tender Treasury notes to maintain prices at an equitable, and stable level. All these measures are, in my best judgment of them, fair and just to all classes and equally necessary to the peace and prosperity of the whole community. I believe that these measures are every one of them essential and necessary to the re-establishment of agricultural prosperity in this country, without which no real nor permanent prosperity of other industrial pursuits is at all possible. I believe there is nothing established which must not give way to whatever is clearly necessary for the good of the whole people; for I believe, with John Milton, that whatever is shown to be for the good of the whole people is, for that reason lawful and right; judgments and decisions and opinions and decrees of any court whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. If any law stands opposed to the well being of the people, the law is wrong, and it ought to be abolished; whether the same be statute law, or constitutional law, or law of any form whatsoever.

The Fairs educate—go to them often.

How to Identify the Russian Thistle.

A good many mistakes in calling other plants the Russian thistle have been made. The plant, however, has certain marked features that readily serve to distinguish it from any other weed occurring in this State. The most prominent of these may be repeated.

1. In the first place the leaves alone are sufficient to distinguish it. Instead of having the normally flat blades that most leaves possess, its leaves are nothing more than needle shaped bodies one or two inches long by about one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, and are provided with a spiny tip. When young the leaves are soft and juicy.

2. With older plants the ultimate or flowering branches are provided with short, rigid leaves, having somewhat expanded bases. Each of these leaves has two similar lateral bracts, or leaves, in its axil, so that the three short, somewhat triangular bracts serve as a convenient place for the flower, and when the seed is developed it is enclosed rather securely between the bracts and the stem. These bracts are rather numerous on the stem, spreading out at nearly right angles.

3. The fruit is peculiar in that at maturity it is still tightly enclosed by the five parts of the calyx, each of which is winged on the back with a spreading appendage. The lobes of the calyx also meet in the center above the fruit in a sort of beak.

4. The seed is characterized by the embryo, or young plant, which entirely fills it. This embryo, which consists of a slender stem and two green linear leaves, is coiled spirally, so that it gives the seed an obconical shape. These parts

can be made out by soaking the seed in water, if dry, and then carefully pulling it apart with needles.

5. The rose-red streaking of the plants as they approach maturity, although common with other members of this family, is also striking.—*Bulletin No. 39 Agricultural Experiment Station of Illinois.*

For the Maryland Farmer.

FERTILIZATION OF TOMATOES.

BY C. K. MCQUARRIE.

There is no product of either farm or garden that is more profitable to grow, if properly managed, than the tomato. It used to be the general belief that tomatoes did not require either much attention during the growing period or much fertilizing to get a crop in any kind of soil, but it is now generally recognised that there is no crop that responds more liberally if bountifully dealt with.

I used to think that in our warm sandy soil in the south, that we did not require much potash to give us a fair crop, but since I have been using it liberally I find it pays to do so every time.

There is a formula of a complete tomato fertilizer with nitrogen 4 per cent., phosphoric acid 7 per cent. and potash 6 per cent., but I want from 8 to 9 per cent. potash, 6 to 7 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 3 to 4 per cent. nitrogen.

Tomatoes do best to follow a root crop, such as beets, carrots, turnips or cassava, that has been liberally fertilized with stable manure. I like to have them four feet apart each way and if possible planted in the water furrow of the previous years' crop; this can only be

done if the manure was bedded and the root crop grown on the bed.

In preparing the land for the tomato, I like to scatter say from four hundred to six hundred pounds per acre of kainit, broad cast about six weeks before planting and harrowing it in and then, about two weeks before the plants are ready to set out, I scatter in the furrow at the rate of two hundred pounds per acre of sulphate of potash along with the nitrogen and phosphoric acid; I then run a five tooth cultivator over this, which mixes it thoroughly with the soil. I would much prefer to use all my potash in the shape of the sulphate, but I find that the kainit is a great help in destroying the cut worm that infests our soil in the early spring, and the kainit also helps the physical condition of the soil, but for the appearance of the fruit the sulphate is the most satisfactory.

I have experimented considerably with kainit, muriate and sulphate of potash and my experience goes to show that where the appearance of the fruit carries a market value we must use the sulphate as much as possible as it gives the fruit a solid bright look, a something that you can hardly describe, yet is nevertheless quite apparent when closely examined.

Tomatoes for slicing in general table use, in hotels and boarding houses, command a good price when they are solid and meaty, instead of soft and watery; of course the man that grows tomatoes, or anything else for market, successfully, must know his soil thoroughly, and supply its deficiencies by the most suitable fertilizer he can find. I have found "blood and bone" the best fertilizer for my land to give me phosphate and nitro-

gen and by buying my potash in the form I want it, I can get a very good fertilizer at a moderate price.

Cotton seed meal is largely used around here and makes a very good fertilizer for some crops by the addition of potash and phosphoric acid, but we cannot get along well with any crop without plenty of potash as that is the great deficiency in the most of soils.

I might also mention the various kinds of tomatoes, but will only say that I have discarded all of them except the Dwarf Champion variety. I don't like to have the tomatoes all over the ground getting dirtied and rotten. I like a plant to stand up all the time and this is the only variety that I know of that will do so, I want to keep the cultivator going among them at least once every ten days and I cannot do this with the vines lying all over the ground, and it is an impossibility to trellis a large tract of them and I believe it will soon come to be that this variety will be grown more largely than any other, for this simple reason.

Growing Walnuts.

The black walnut is a beautiful tree. Why are they so seldom found in our lawns or near our dwellings? The timber is also very valuable—so much so, that in many parts of our country one large, well grown walnut tree, on an acre of land would be worth more than the land. The walnut tree is not hard to grow. It does not bear transplanting well, but there is no need of transplanting it. If a walnut tree is wanted, get a few nuts, when matured, and plant them in the fall in the spot where the tree is wanted to grow. Put them only a few

inches in the soil, so that the nuts will freeze, and then, when the growing season comes, they will put in an appearance. If more than one grows, of course those not wanted can be pulled out. If the soil is fairly good, the tree will want no further protection than such as will secure it from injury by animals. If the ground is stirred around it for a few years in the summer season, and enriched, the tree will grow more quickly. In a short time it will be a beautiful tree and so far advanced that it will be able to take care of itself. In a few years after planting it will bear nuts, and the crops will increase regularly each year. Will not every boy and girl who reads this paper try to grow at least one walnut tree?—*The Household Companion*.

SWEET CREAM BUTTER.

BY PROF. DEWITT GOODRICH,
Of Ohio Dairy School.

Sweet-cream butter is gradually growing in popularity. Its improvement must come through one of two ways, or perhaps both: First, absolute cleanliness and purity of surroundings at every stage of its manufacture, practically eliminating the possibility of contamination by deleterious germs; or second, by pasteurizing the milk or cream and thus freeing it from all germs of ferment. Butter made from such milk will undoubtedly keep much longer than that from milk handled with only ordinary care and not so treated. Of course, sweet-cream butter, when fresh, has a much milder flavor than that from ripened cream, it being practically the flavor of the fresh milk, and due to the volatile fats rather than to the product

of any complex fermentation, as is the case in ripened cream butter. Many people I believe would prefer this mild, sweet-flavored article if they had ever tasted it. Still, there are no doubt thousands who are familiar with both, and prefer the higher flavored and longer keeping ripened-cream butter. So I look for only a gradual change in this direction.

Analysis of Milk.

The analysis of milk for the purpose of ascertaining its constituents, so far as its fat contents and solids not fat are concerned, is not a very difficult process and many would be glad to have an idea as to how it is done who will never be under the necessity of doing it. The principal requisite is a pair of very delicate balances, such as druggists use for weighing minute quantities of drugs. A small dish is first carefully weighed and is then filled with milk and weighed again. A simple subtraction shows the quantity of milk. The dish is then placed over a steam jet and the milk evaporated until nothing is left but the solid contents. It is again weighed and the weight of the dish is subtracted from the total weight and this gives the total solids in the milk and by a very simple computation, in which this weight of the total solids and the weight of the milk originally taken are the elements used, the ascertainment of the percentage of total solids is easy. The fat in the total solids is then dissolved by the use of ether and what remains is again weighed. Subtracting this remainder from the total solids as originally found gives the amount of butter fat, and percentage calculation then ascertain both the percentage of butter fat and

total solids not fat. While neither fat nor total solids are a constant quantity, there are tolerably well defined limits below which they do not go and a tolerably well-defined relationship between them, that is to say, with the increase of the percentage of butter fat there is an increase of total solids, although the one does not increase as rapidly as the other. The practically definite relation that exists between percentage of butter fat and of solids often enables the investigation to determine at once whether the milk has been adulterated or skimmed. If the fat contents are low as compared with the total solids not fat the milk has probably been skimmed, and if the total solids are low, it has probably been watered.—*Iowa Homestead.*

To Select Breeding Pigs.

In selecting pigs for breeding purposes, whether male or female, it is important to choose them from among large litters that have been well suckled. Youatt, in his valuable work on sheep, written many years ago, says:—"No fact can be more clearly established than an hereditary tendency to fecundity." This, although a well known fact, is very much lost sight of, not only by farmers generally, but by breeders; and while certain breeds of swine are noted for their prolificness, other breeds could probably be made equally prolific if closer attention were paid to this well-established law of Nature by those who handle them.

The milking qualities of the sow (which, by the way, are just as hereditary as in the dairy breed of cattle) are also a very important point frequently

overlooked; for no matter how large litters a sow may produce, it is of no benefit unless she can suckle them well.

The question whether the pig is to return a profit or a loss is largely decided during the few weeks that he draws his sustenance from the maternal founts. In this connection an exchange says:—"Many dairy cows of strong milking inheritance, and that have been properly fed up to the milking period, are spoiled by bungling milkers. There is no danger of spoiling a brood sow. The pig, before he is an hour old, has mastered the science of milking, and has acquired greater proficiency than the most skillful dairyman. That organised appetite which we call the young pig is thorough master of all the instructions ever given on the subject of milking. He milks quickly, thoroughly, and gently, except when his rights are disputed."

When you have a brood sow that is prolific, a heavy milker, and a good gentle mother, don't make pork of her and put some untried young sow in her place, just because she is getting big and would make a lot of pork.

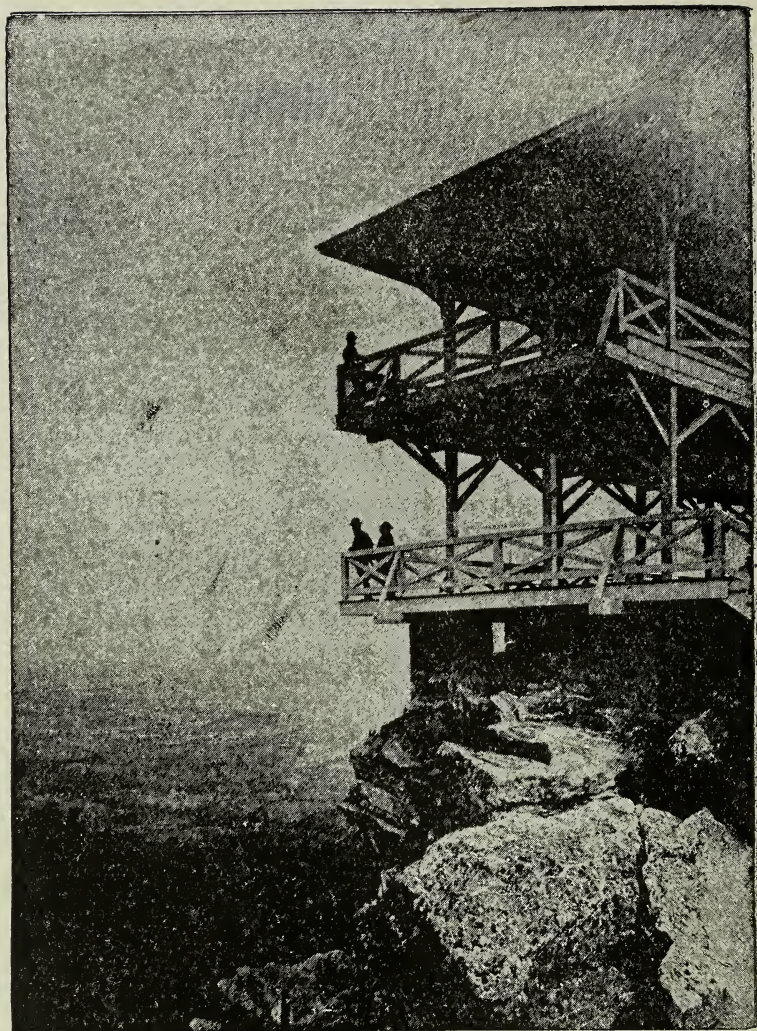
Suggestions in Regard to Breaking Mules.

When a mule gets to be three years old he is then at the proper age to be broken; but he should not be worked hard until four years old. When you take him in hand to break him, do not be rough with him; be sure to fasten him so that he does not get away, for if he once breaks loose he does not forget it, and it renders him more difficult to manage. Mules should always be broken to a wagon with a horse or mule that has a swift walk; they may be broken to

walk swift or slow at pleasure by accustoming them to either gait at first. The female mule is considered preferable to the male, being more tractable and some say of a greater endurance.

Meal of Sunflower Cake.

Sunflower cake has been found, especially in Russia, one of the best auxiliary cattle foods. As early as the year 1866 about 100,000 centners of sunflower oil (oil of the seeds of *Helianthus annuus*) were manufactured in Russia, and its amount has increased year by year, it being esteemed as a very palatable alimentary oil. The oil was formerly obtained by hydraulic means; the residual cake is harder than any other variety of oil cake, and for this reason apparently it has not found a wider application. Denmark and the northern countries import large quantities annually, as do also the eastern provinces of Germany, and the problem of its disintegration has been successfully solved by several manufacturers there. It is still unknown in Southern and Western Germany; now, however, that it is put on the market in the form of meal it will doubtless soon find general application, suited, as it is, both on account of its composition and pleasant taste, for fattening cattle. The percentage of proteid varies between about 30 to 44 per cent. the fat between about 9 to 18 per cent. It is possible to prepare two qualities, one rich in proteid and poor in fat, and the other rich in fat and poor in proteid. When, for example, the somewhat finely ground meal is sifted, employing a mesh of 1mm., that which passes through is much richer in proteid and poorer in fat than the original, while the reverse is true of that which remains in the sieve.



HIGH ROCK, BLUE RIDGE SUMMIT. W. M. R. R.

BEAUTIFUL MARYLAND.

In last month's issue we gave two illustrations from the level beauties of the famous Eastern Shore, once aptly termed the rival of Paradise in fertility and fruit, and now fast becoming the

garden spot of America. In this issue, through the favor of the Western Maryland R. R. we are enabled to give two illustrations from the western and mountainous regions of our beautiful State. The one on this page represents the outlook from High Rock, on the

Blue Ridge summit, and the magnificent view of the famous Cumberland Valley, with all its fertile fields and historic associations. This is the region where grain flourishes, and the mountain fields, and the glades that are cultivated have become the home for the finest peaches and grapes that the country produces.

The second illustration gives a view of a charming country, being the western terminus of the Railroad, a flourishing village and the centre of a thriving and happy people.

Homes for the multitude of dissatisfied and disappointed, who have supposed they could find the best on the western prairies, so much advertised for all that earth could give, may be had throughout this region at prices and terms the most favorable. Then the advantages which go to make up a civilized, intelligent population are here in their fullness, while the Railroad at one's door brings every home in close contact with the great centres of enlightenment.

Tests of Agricultural Implements.

Bulletins No. 4 and No. 7 of the Utah Experiment Station contain interesting results from tests of draught of farm wagons, plows, mowing machines and harrows, as measured by self recording dynamometer.

The conclusions as stated in these bulletins are as follows:

That colters add to draught of plows by some 15 per cent. That trucks or wheels under the end of the plow beam decrease draught by about 14 per cent. add uniformity to the furrow and lessen the work of the plowman.

When the traces are not in line with

the draught of the plow the draught is increased.

Lenthening the hitch slightly decreased the draught. A share badly sharpened increased the draught 36 per cent. over a new share. A dull share drew harder than a sharp one, but not as hard as a badly sharpened share. Draught decreases with the depth and with the width per square inch of soil.

Walking plows gave slightly less draught than sulky plows with rider. Sulky plows drew easier down hill, but much harder up hill than walking plows. A share straight on its land side and bottom took land well and gave a slight decrease draught. A loss of draught was found on a sulky plow when its adjustment to take land was made from the pole.

A wagon with fellies $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide drew on moist, but close, blue grass sward 41.6 per cent. harder than wheels with fellies 3 inches wide. On a dirt road, slightly moist, the narrow tires drew 12.7 per cent. heavier than the wide tires.

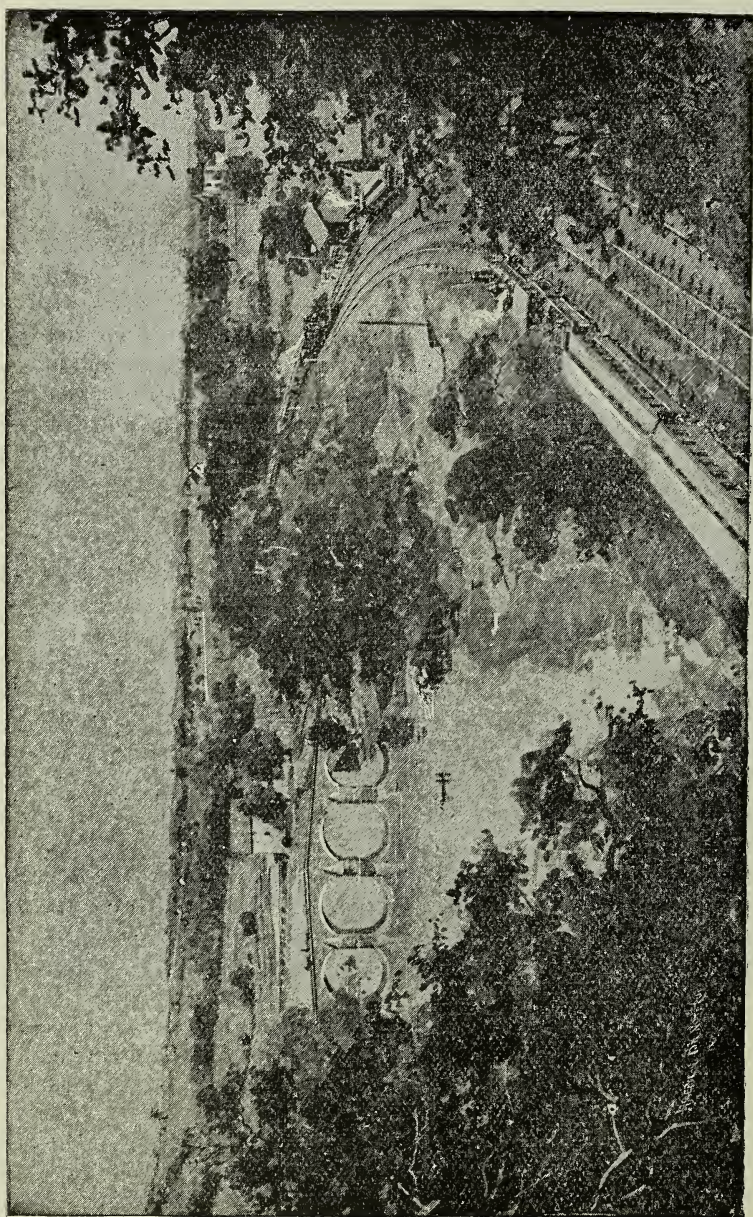
Draught on plank road is one fifth of the load, and not one seventh of the draught on a dirt road in its ordinary condition after a rain.

A load over the hind wheels drew 10 per cent. easier than over the front wheels.

Lowering the reach, or the coupling pole, on the hind wheels decreased draught; wagons draw easier when the traction has an upward incline, and harder when horses are hitched to the end of the pole.

Loose burrs reduced draught 4.5 per cent.

An old mowing machine repaired drew easier than a new one.



NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, MD. W. M. R. R.

The draught was 8.7 per cent. greater for a well sharpened sickle than for one more nicely sharpened.

A pitman box set tight gave less draught than one set quite loosely.

When cutter bar is not near right line with pitman rod the draught is increased.

When guards are out of line the draught is increased.

When cutter bar inclines upward draught is decreased.

When the sections of the sickle do not strike in the center of the guards the draught is increased.

The draught was decreased ten pounds by the driver walking.

A loss of force was observed when the wheel at the end of cutter bar failed to work well.

For the Maryland Farmer.

OUR FOODS.

BY ALBERT E. ACWORTH.

The Americans, as a nation, are dyspeptics, and that explains many of their peculiarities of mind, and the many sudden changes in their actions. The Germans have general good health; are slow, patient, persistent thinkers on very many subjects. To them we owe many of the best results of modern thought, especially in the domain of chemistry, and its manifold relations to agriculture and its kindred science, feeding. Leibig led the way in plant nutrition, and Wolfe in how much to feed economically, and what.

The United States Agricultural Department have done an inestimable service in compiling and publishing a Bulletin on human "foods; nutritive value and cost."

When we consider that all human vocations may be roughly grouped under "light muscular" exercise, "moderate," and "active," we see at once how the wants of these three classes must differ, and how they must call for different classes of food that may be classed as easy, moderate, or hard of digestion.

A food hard of digestion would not suit one whose muscular exertion did not call into play every power of the stomach to furnish it with food. The reverse is equally true.

The young need plenty of nourishing food to keep the body strong and growing; the middle aged that will supply waste; the old a food concentrated, strong, that is very easy of digestion.

Well might Sir James Thomson, the distinguished physician, say, "that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life accrues to man from erroneous habits of eating, than from any other."

Most of people eat beef, but its value differs from 8 to 14 in the lb. according to the part taken. Chicken stands to ham in the ratio of 5 to 19. Butter to cheese as 3 to 36; wheat flour to potatoes as 4 to 16; oysters to salt herring as 2 to 13; milk to pork as 3 to 20; cabbage to wheat bread as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 13; and corn meal equally nutritious with wheat flour, little as it is usually believed, while oat meal is stronger than either in the proportion of 16 to 18.

If we look at the mineral matters that go to make bone, salted fat pork, and cheese, these lead the way with 4 per cent; with beans, corned flank beef, butter, oleomargarine 3; molasses, corned rump beef, Boston crackers, oatmeal, pears, and salt mackerel 2 each.

Most of people believe in an old saying, "work hard, eat hard;" but the following table will most likely dispell the delusion.

Light exercise requiring 33 lbs; moderate exercise 1.55 lbs; muscular exercise 1.76 lbs per day.

The man with "light exercise" needs .22 lbs. protein, .22 fats, and .88 carbohydrates. With "moderate" .28 lbs. protein, .18 fats, and .99 carbohydrates. With "muscular" (hard) .33 lbs. protein .33 fats, and 1.10 carbohydrates.

Physiologists tell us that proteins are muscle or tissue formers, while fats and carbohydrates give heat and energy. With this explanation it is very easy to see that the difference in the food of these three classes of men is more in the quality than in the quantity—in kind than amount. Between the man with "light exercise" and him with "heavy" there is not a half pound difference in quantity, but a difference of .21 in carbohydrates or more than 4 times as much as in the proteins they require.

Not the least interesting part of the Bulletin is the table giving cheap lists of food having nearly the same food value but varying 16 cents in cost. Meats either beef, pork or ham, are in all, and so is butter. The most expensive (30c.) is sirloin steak, butter, milk, potatoes, flour; the least so (14c.) is salt pork, butter, beans, and bread.

In view of these variations, and the greater cost of rents than abroad, it is easy to see why our toilers complain of low wages. But it admits of demonstration that many of our most costly foods as fruits, vegetables, etc., have no or very little food value at all

however much they may please the taste.

A single word at closing: It is estimated that a working man in Germany spends 62 per cent of his income for food; in Great Britain 51 per cent., and in Massachusetts 51 to 64 per cent. The annual income of the 1st may be \$300.00, of the 2nd \$500.00, of the 3rd \$400.00 to \$1200.00 or above.

Then others eat to live, we to please the palate. Which is the more christian those who "minister at the altar," and peruse the New Testament for the Savior's precepts must decide for themselves.

A recent report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department says: "It is within bounds to say that a given amount of human labor, with the aid it now has of animal and steam power, will prepare the ground and plant an area at least twice as great, and in harvesting and preparing the crop for market an amount nine, or ten times as great, and in land transportation a hundred times as great as 60 years ago." It is not likely that this report overestimates the wonderful increase in the working ability of man, within the last half century. So that while prices of farm and manufactured products are very low, the cost of production is very little and consequently profits are about the same as ever. The application of machinery to farming and manufacturing has knocked out many a laborer and keeps wages down far below what they would be otherwise. The only good the poor man has derived from it is the reduced prices of articles of daily consumption.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

It costs Spain \$4,500,000 per month to pay expense in Cuba.

One thousand enlisted men are to be added to the United States Navy.

General John C. Fremont is buried at Rockland Cemetery on the Hudson.

A new bridge is to be built over Niagara. One of the spans will be 800 feet long.

Some of the condors shot in the Andes have a spread of wing from 15 to 20 feet.

The annual consumption of demijohns in the United States is estimated at 1,000,000.

The fibre of the coarsest wool is about the five hundredth part of an inch in diameter.

A newspaper has just been started in London, which is printed on a postal card.

Aluminum felloes in bicycles are regarded by some makers an improvement on wood.

Caustic soda and bleaching materials are now made from salt by the aid of electricity.

The Sultan of Turkey has appointed Shakin Pasha to carry out various reforms in Armenia.

Human hair varies in thickness from the two hundred and fiftieth to the six hundredth part of an inch.

Vancouver Island exported to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1895, coal to the value of \$1,900,000.

There are 248,253 Indians in the United States according to the latest returns of the Indian office at Washington.

Spain has a public debt of \$1,251,453,696 or nearly \$74 per head for every man, woman, and child in the kingdom.

The total product of Minnesota creameries for 1895 is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$6,000,000.

It is related that the Prince of Wales learned to smoke when he was at the White House, a guest of President Buchanan.

The military information division of the

War Department has just issued a bulletin stating that there are 9,945,040 citizens of the United States liable to military duty.

Camels are perhaps the only animals that cannot swim. Immediately after entering water they turn on their backs and are drowned.

The highest temperature in the world is recorded in the great desert of Africa, where the thermometer often marks 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

The casket, containing the autograph letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan, and presented to Queen Victoria by H. H. the Shahzada, cost \$30,000.

The gum on the back of the postage stamps of the United States is made from alcohol one part, acetic acid one part, dextrine two parts and water five parts.

It is said the commander of the Chinese forts at Port Arthur was a native of Japan, and that he betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth and treacherously surrendered to the Japanese. The traitor afterwards committed suicide.

The 9 o'clock curfew ordinance, so popular in other Minnesota towns, will soon be adopted in Duluth. The proposed ordinance prohibits all persons under 15 years old from appearing on the streets after 9 o'clock, and provides a penalty of \$100 fine or 90 days in jail for violating the law.

The celebrated Romney Marsh on the southern coast of Kent, England, comprises over 23,000 acres of rich marsh land. The marsh is about 10 miles in length from east to west and in breadth about four. It is filled with numerous herds of cattle. The sheep take their name from the spot where they feed.

Two carrier pigeons taken out by Sir John Ross, when in search of Sir John Franklin, were liberated 2000 miles from home and reached Scotland in good form.

A mammoth American Ox was exhibited at the American Institute Fair in 1850. He was 9 years old, 18½ hands high, and measured 14 ft. in length and 11 ft. in girth.

PREVENTION OF LOCK-JAW.

Replying to a correspondent, who asks whether lock-jaw is contagious, and whether it is safe to give dogs the flesh of horses which have died of that trouble, the veterinary editor of the "N. B. Agriculturist" says:—

Tetanus, popularly known as lock-jaw, is an organismal disease, and the drum-stick shaped organisms are very widely distributed. They are found in most soils, especially in garden mould, the dust from stables and hay lofts, and in sweepings, both in town and country.

Mr. Bossano, a French observer, quoted by Dr. Sims Woodhead, in his work "On Bacteria and their Products," obtained soil from forty-three widely different localities in Europe and America, and in twenty-seven of these obtained evidence of the bacillus, by inoculating white mice and guinea-pigs, both of which are particularly susceptible to the disease. A solution of a soil from Bath is recorded to have caused fatal tetanus in 66 per cent. of the white mice into which it was injected. These destructive bacteria being

Present in so many soils,

it is no wonder that injuries about the feet of horses sometimes lead to lock jaw. Judging from the notorious prevalence of tetanus in some districts in Ireland, it may be presumed that the soil is freely impregnated with these bacilli; or that practitioners and attendants specially neglect antiseptic precautions, and thus implant the organisms from their dirty hands, instruments, or other appliances. Whether the tetanized animal or the bacilli infested soil was the primary cause of tetanus is a question as hopeless

to determine as the priority of the egg or the fowl.

Experiments have demonstrated that dust, or solution of

Soil containing Tetanus Germs,

or artificial cultivations of the bacillus placed upon the sound skin are innocuous; but when injected into the tissues, or brought into contact with an abraded skin or mucous surface, the characteristic tonic spasms are produced. The multiplying organisms have hitherto been believed to be mainly localised near the seat of inoculation, where, like those of rabies, they develop a toxine or enzyme which produces the distinctive spasms. The tetanus organism, like that of rabies developing its effects by inoculation, has hitherto been believed to be neither contagious nor infectious, thus differing from such disorders as foot and mouth complaint or swine fever. Recent investigations made, especially by M. Teyssandier, have, however, shown that the widely distributed, almost ubiquitous tetanus germs like those of tuberculosis are frequently ingested. They have been found by many experimenters in the digestive canal; and in the freshly expelled fæces of horses. They have been discovered on green food and on oats. A scratch about the mouth or throat, or a catarrhal state of the digestive membrane of animals eating such food, would afford the organisms entrance into the body, and adequately explain the occurrence of those so-called idiopathic or

Spontaneous Attacks

of tetanus. In the tissues and discharges of animals suffering from the disease, and in their carcasses after death, the specific bacillus has been found. It is not easily destroyed; it resists for a con-

siderable time even the temperature of boiling water. Rats and other animals inoculated in the tail and elsewhere with tetanus bacillus die from tetanus in twenty four to seventy two hours after inoculation, even before any notable symptoms set in, and for some days after death, the bacilli have been found in the blood. During the life of the patient, and for a short while after death, the spasm producing toxins which the bacilli elaborate are also found. Veterinarians attending cases of tetanus and making post mortems of tetanus are recorded to have carried the disease to other patients, in some cases infecting cows which they have assisted in calving. Nay more. Veterinarians and groomers

Handling Tetanus Subjects,

or making post-mortems of them, and having slight wounds on their hands, have been inoculated, and died of tetanus.

Such investigations testify that effectually to prevent tetanus animals must be guarded from the assaults of the bacilli, whether these come direct from the infected animal or from the infected soil. Tetanus patients must accordingly be isolated, and their discharges disinfected. The hands, instruments, and anything that has been in contact with them must likewise be disinfected.

Carcasses of Lock-jaw Subjects

should be disinfected and deeply buried, for there is certainly risk of the blood, offal, or flesh infecting sound animals. Dogs are apparently less predisposed to tetanus than horses or other herbivora, or than men. We have known lock-jaw carcasses eaten with impunity by foxhounds and other dogs; but the above

observations indicate that it is risky proceeding, as a scratch on the lips, throat or paw may admit the bacillus. The deadly organism being present, as stated, in many soils, it is consequently unsafe to operate on animals thrown on the ground or on manure heaps, or to bring into contact with any wounds knives, ligatures, or sponges which have had the chance of becoming

Contaminated with Infected Matters.

Not only in soils, but in dirt scraped from men's hands, and on that washed off foul instruments, the bacilli have been cultivated, identified, and, when injected into white mice, have developed the characteristic spasms. Such facts explain the occurrence alike of isolated and more extended attacks of tetanus. Considering the general disregard of antiseptic precautions, they excite some wonderment that the disease is not more common; but they also demonstrate the conditions to be adopted in guarding against its production both in man and beast.—*Farmer and Stock Breeder, London, Eng.*

A quickly maturing variety of corn is much needed. The earliest kind in cultivation matures in about ninety days, but in some localities this short time is not always to be depended upon. It is possible, however, to hasten the maturity of this plant by frequent cultivation and liberal fertilizing, as much as fourteen days in one year. If by persistence in this course of culture the maturity may be hastened a few days more, the variety thus produced might turn out to be exceedingly valuable, especially for replanting or use in such an emergency as is now upon a large part of this continent.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer,
FARM ITEMS.

A weed is a plant in the wrong place.

Drainage renders useless land cultivable.

Trees and vines which are kept the cleanest bear the best.

Sheep enjoy and need pure water as much as cattle or pigs.

In selecting a farm the subsoil should receive due consideration.

Rotation in crops does not apply to strawberries or most of the garden plants.

Cherries will not keep long after packing hence the necessity of finding an early market.

Much of the slowness and stubbornness attributed to mules, has been the result of cruel treatment.

When the apples begin to fall from the trees, it is time to turn in the hogs to make good use of them.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

The Royal stand among apricots as the Bartlett among pears. It seems to succeed in more places than any other.

Working animals when well trained are capable of doing much more work and doing it easier, then when imperfectly broken.

First procure first-rate animals for your farm, and then procure good, humane and intelligent men to take care of them.

It is said that the maximum quantities of milk and butter fat which a cow will yield will be given at about five years of age.

A farmer should never be so immersed in political matters, as to forget to sow his wheat, dig his potatoes, and bank up his cellar.

Decayed grain, of any kind, is highly injurious to stock. It has a paralyzing effect upon the animal fed with it, oftentimes causing death.

Don't invest in a patent churn that is warranted to bring the butter in three minutes, until you learn how to make it come in a reasonable time in your old churn.

Do not wash down a full feed of hay nor oats immediately after feeding, but form the habit of watering the horses a little while before they get their meals.

A good farmer is generally a true friend, an affectionate husband, an excellent parent, and an honest man; and it is an established axiom that a well tilled field denotes not only care and industry, but the supervision of an enlightened mind.

Where hedges have become bare at the bottom they must be either cut down almost to the ground and started afresh or they can be bettered by setting here and there strong plants of the Japanese honeysuckle, training them to climb up and about shrubs.

About the first of September the lambs should be weaned and each flock turned into as good feed as possible, especially the lambs, so as not to allow their growth to be checked. A clover field, with a nice fresh start, is a good place, and better, if there is a cornfield.

The foot paths about the farm and the graveled walks in the garden are very apt to be covered by grass and other weeds. To prevent it, get a barrel of the cheapest salt and scatter it over the weeds after a shower or when the dew is on the ground. It will kill the weeds.

When old pastures are broken up, and made arable, not only has the soil been enriched by the death and slow decay of the plants which have left soluble matters in the soil, but the leaves and roots of the grasses growing at the time, and occupying so large a part of the surface, afford saccharine matters, which become immediately the food of the crop, and the gradual decomposition affords a supply for successive years.

Successful crops of celery are raised only by constant cultivation and heavy manuring. In this way only can the greatest number of saleable heads be raised. The most successful growers, are those who use constantly the largest amount of manure. The celery plant is a strong feeder and requires much nitrogen.

FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS.

BY A. P. SHARP.

Referring to inquiry about "Chloro Naphtholeum," p. 472 of Country Gentleman, I would say that there is no chemical compound by this name. I presume it is a name of some local nostrum, having no reference to its composition. If the "chloro" is intended to express *chlorine* and "naphtholeum" *naptha* there is no such chemical compound known, nor will the two unite. Gasoline, benzine and other allied carbo-hydrates belong to the *naptha* class, and flies will give them a wide berth. If J. J. K. wants a sure and simple poison, harmless to anything but flies, I advise him to use a few cents' worth of quassia chips covered with hot water in a saucer, on which place a piece of porous paper with sugar on it, and he will soon find dead flies if live ones are about. A sweet infusion of the same, sprinkled on rose and other plants that are injured by chewing insects, will prove poisonous to some—I mean insects that chew their food, like the potato bug, grape vine flea beetle and cucumber beetle. The insects that suck their food are not so easily managed. However, as coal oil emulsion is often used, I would advise, on a small scale, the use of the yolk of eggs as the best agent to affect a perfect emulsion. Mix the yolk with water, add the oil or turpentine, shake well until the emulsion is complete, and dilute with water.

A most valuable stimulating liniment for man or beast is a turpentine emulsion usually known as Stokes' liniment, made as follows: Yolks of four eggs mixed with half pint of water, shake well, add a half pint spirits turpentine in a quart

bottle, and fill with good sharp vinegar after the turpentine and yolks are thoroughly shaken.

Baltimore, Md.

 CAUSE OF A CREAMERY
FAILURE.

One of the prime causes of the failure of the creamery at West Dudley, Mass., is told in the following extract from the New England Farmer:

"Cottonseed meal was unusually low which tempted its use in much larger proportion than before. The butter product was simply unmarketable to the old time customers, and put upon the open market sold much below quotations. If it had not been vile, it would have been neutral, so much so, that not even a "pure culture" of any kind would have disguised its character.

Now the climax did not happen all at once. The regular customers who were paying the fancy price grumbled for months before they finally refused the butter and the managers were aware of the trouble and did all in their power to prevent it. The demoralization finally became general till it became impossible to run any longer than March.

 HOW THEY MAKE HOTBEDS
IN GERMANY.

Take white cotton cloth of a close texture, stretch and nail it on frames of any size you wish; take two ounces of lime-water, four ounces linseed oil, one ounce of white of eggs, two ounces of yolk of eggs, mix the lime and oil with very gentle heat, beat the eggs well separately; mix them with the former; spread the

mixture with a paint brush over the surface of the cotton, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become water-proof. The following are the advantages this shade possesses over a glass one: 1. The cost being hardly one-fourth. 2. Repairs are easily made. 3. It is light. Plants do not require watering, no matter how intense the heat of the sun; the plants are not struck down or burnt, faded or checked in growth; neither do they grow up so long, sick and weakly as they do under glass, and yet there is abundance of light. 4. The heat arising entirely from below, is more equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the shade, and therefore the plants do not require as frequent watering. If the frames are large, they should be intersected by cross bars about a foot square, to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward seeds in season for transplanting.

Length of Life of the Honey-Bee.

BY DR. E. GALLUP.

Now let us try to get at the facts about the length of life of the honey-bee.

Take a black colony and introduce an Italian queen in the height of the honey-flow or working season. In 21 days from date of introducing, the blacks are all hatched out, and in 30 days from that date we have an Italian colony, and frequently scarcely a black bee left. From frequent experiments we have demonstrated that the life of a working season does not exceed from 50 to 60 days, and yet in their wintering condition they frequently live 8 months, as I positively know. Now you can see the

importance of having a good and prolific queen during the working season in order to keep up the strength of the colony.

Friend Wilson says that he has no doubt that many of the bees now in the hives were matured last August. Now if they were matured in August, and September was a good working month, there would be but a very small percentage alive on April 24th, if any. They lie comparatively dormant, and their age does not advance until they commence work in the spring.

There are many curious facts in nature, I will give one here. A young girl had her right foot and limb paralyzed at the age of 10. The limb was dead, withered and cold, and 6 inches shorter than the other. I started the life or magnetic current, which was cut off at the hip-joint. After she had obtained her growth and size, the dead or paralyzed limb kept on growing for five years, until it became the same size and length of the other. The age of the dead limb was only 10 years when the other was 15. Animation was entirely suspended for 5 years. I have had plenty of other demonstrations of the same kind.

Now we can see by the above facts that the age of the bees does not advance while they are comparatively dormant in winter; but we must have a good queen in the spring, or the colony dwindles away to nothing in short order, soon after their out door labor commences. Now, providing we introduce an Italian queen late in the fall to a black colony, we will discover the blacks in full strength in the spring; but we soon have an Italian colony, and not a black bee left.—*American Bee Journal*.

LESSONS FROM LOUISIANA.

Irish Potatoes.

Bulletin 36, (second series), of the Louisiana State Experiment Station, gives some interesting experiments at Audubon Park with planting Irish Potatoes, seedlings, two eyes, at distances 8 and 12 inches apart in 4 foot rows. The following are the results:

for market at Baton Rouge. Early Etampes, Early Summer, Nonsuch, Sterns Extra Early Flat Dutch and Superior Late Flat Dutch are recommended, maturing in the order named. The following remedy is used for the cabbage worm (*pieris rapæ*) and has proven effectual: One part Paris Green to one hundred parts of lime very thoroughly

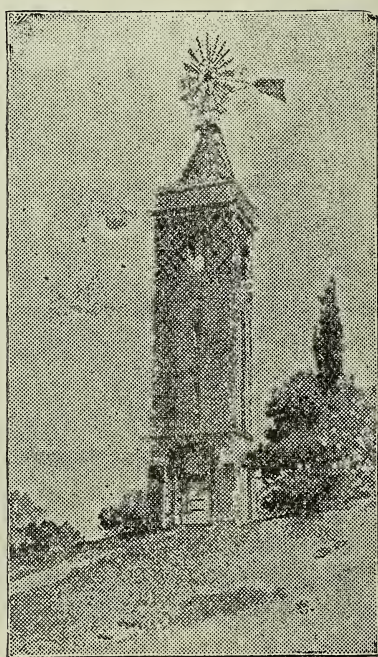
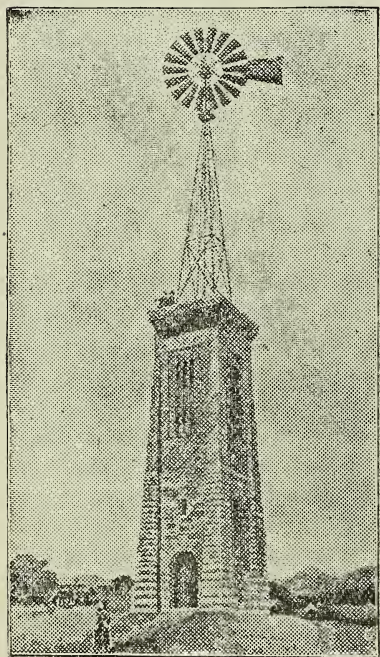
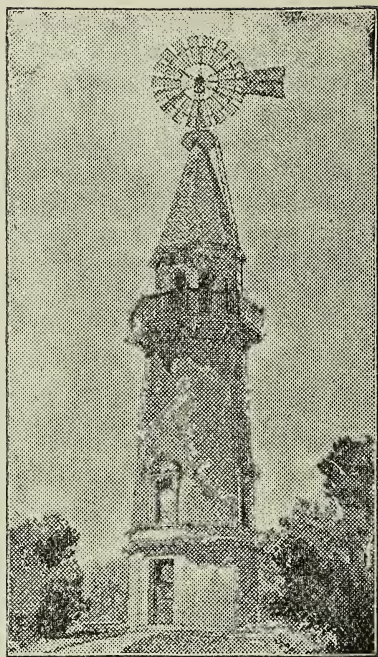
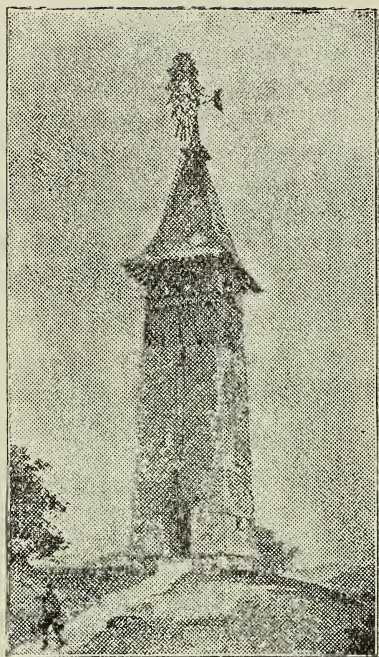
VARIETIES.	Planted 12 inches.			Planted 8 inches.		
	Merchantable, Bushels per acre.	Culls Bushels per acre.	Total, per acre.	Merchantable, Bushels per acre.	Culls, Bushels per acre.	Total, per acre.
Extra Early Vermont.	118.	26.5	144.5	193.	20.5	222.5
Vermont Early Rose.....	273.	21.0	294.0	275.5	29.	304.5
Early Sunrise.....	21.	9.5	30.5	55.5	29.	84.5
Early Triumph.....	96.5	9.5	106.	154.	29.	183.
Snowflake.....	239.	9.5	248.5	234.	24.	258.
Beauty of Hebron	208.	20.	288.	232.	24.	256.
Burbank	241.5	7.25	248.75	309	14.5	323.5
Rural Blush	159.5	5.	164.5	224.5	21.0	245.5
White Elephant.....	182.5	20.	202.5	198.	20.0	218.0
Rural New Yorker.....	135.0	9.5	144.5	154.	20.0	174.0
Boston Peerless.....	135.0	24.0	159.0	208.	24.0	232.
Northern Peerless.....	149.	24.0	173.0	203.	14.5	217.5
Michigan Peerless.....	96.5	20.0	116.5	145.	17.0	162.0

From above it will be seen that in every instance there has been an increase of production by planting 8 inches over those of 12 inches.

Cabbage.

In the neighborhood of New Orleans cabbage seed are sown from August to November and plants transferred to field from September to January. Large Flat, Brunswick Improved, Early Summer, Late Flat Dutch and Sterns Early Flat Dutch are varieties usually sown

mixed and dusted carefully on the young plants will destroy every leaf eating worm that attacks them. By early use of this poison on young plants the worm may be destroyed before the heads are formed and thus all apprehension from use of "poison on cabbage heads" be removed. But if properly used, even on the heads, there is no danger, since the small amount used per head, even if not removed by rains, would be insufficient for fatal results. The above mixture on



small plants, followed by Pyrethrum powder on the full head, will insure destruction to worms and with no particle of danger to consumer. The mixture of Paris Green and lime given as above has been found efficacious in protecting seed beds against cut worms.

Cucumbers.

Cucumbers are grown in every private garden and very largely by market gardeners. The latter sometimes grow them in large quantities under glass during winter and early spring, at which time they bring high prices. A special house was constructed at Baton Rouge last fall for the purpose of experimenting raising cucumbers under glass, but owing to difficulties the project was not carried out. By another winter these difficulties will it is hoped be overcome.

Egg Plants.

To grow this vegetable successfully there is required a fertile soil, good seed and skill in cultivation. The potato beetle and other insects have been found destructive to its foliage. Careful attention to the immediate destruction of insect enemies and to protection from cold or cool spells must be given to insure full crops of the vegetable.

Early crops of the plants always insure high prices.

Worms in a Colt.

Colts are not born with worms in them, so far as known, and it is not probable, or it may be said possible, because the intestinal worms do not pass through any muscular tissue into the intestines, but go in with the food through the stomach. The colts may have taken

in the worms with the grass of the pasture, on which they have fallen in the excitement of wormy horses. There are other ways in which the eggs of worms gain access to the intestines. One way is by permitting horses to remain loose in the stables, so that the feed troughs are fouled. The remedy is to give a colt thus infected one dram of santonin daily, in any convenient way, until the worms are all got rid of. Give an ounce of salt daily all the time to colts and horses. It is a good vermifuge.

SUGGESTIVE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Some of the illustrated advertisements, which are now so common, are very suggestive. We give in this number a page of them put out by the Aermotor Co., of Chicago. In our journeys our attention is called to the windmills on farms and near dwellings, and we uniformly see a huge skeleton framework supporting perhaps an unsightly tank at a considerable elevation, for the supply of the buildings. These illustrations give shape to the suggestions which have often risen in our mind as to why ornament and grace should not accompany these necessary towers. With very little additional expense beauty may be made to add its charm to utility, and it is always a great source of congratulation when the merely useful also tends to elevate and refine the sentiments. Life is something more than toil, and everything which contributes to the higher and better nature is worthy of every consideration. Here is an opportunity for an infinite variety of designs which will add to the beauty of the groups of farm buildings and attract instead of repel the beholder.

APPLE BUTTER.

"Take new cider, fresh from the press, not yet fermented; put into a porcelain lined kettle and boil until reduced one-half. Boil the cider the day before you make the apple butter, and boil all that you need for the quantity desired. As soon as one kettle has been boiled take it out and boil another. This must be watched carefully, that it may not scorch or boil over. To each four gallons of boiled cider allow a half bushel of nice juicy apples, pared, cored and quartered. The apples should be one-third sweet and two thirds sour apples. Now, when ready to make the apple butter, fill two-thirds full with the boiled cider a very large kettle and as many apples as you can keep moist. Allow this to stand and cook very slowly on the back part of the stove, stirring almost constantly until the apples are soft and of the consistency of marmalade and the color is a very dark brown.

"If you cannot add all the apples at first, after a portion of them are cooked add a few more, and so continue until it is the proper consistency. Keep out a portion of the boiled cider; in case the butter becomes too thick you can add a little to thin it down. Twenty minutes before you have taken it from the fire—and remember, long, slow cooking is necessary to insure good keeping qualities—add to each gallon of cider used a teaspoonful of cinnamon and one-half a grated nutmeg. Do not add sugar.

"When it has the proper appearance of being just the right consistency, is dark in color, drop a tablespoonful into a saucer and stand it aside; if it retains the consistency, the liquid not running

over the saucer, it is ready to take from the fire, but if it separates in the saucer, making a sort of sauce, the liquid part running around, cook longer. When done, cool; when cold, put into tumblers or jars and cover closely."—*New England Farmer*.

A Deadly Grasshopper Trap.

Prof. Lugger, Minnesota's State Entomologist, has in operation in the Red River Valley and in Chesago and Pine Counties 400 "hopper dosers." The hopper-doser is a machine about 8 feet long and 2 feet wide. It is made on the plan of a dustpan, is of tin, and sits on three runners on which it is pulled over the stubble by a team of horses. At the rear of the pan there is a trough the entire length of the machine, in which there is an inferior grade of coal oil, while at the back of the machine there is a sheet of canvas. The hoppers jump into the pan to get out of the way. Those that fall into the kerosene and are immersed in the fluid die at once, while the hoppers that are merely touched by the oil may live two or three minutes before they succumb to a sort of paralysis that is more deadly than electricity. The canvas at the back of the machine prevents the hoppers from jumping clear over it. They strike against the canvas and fall back into the oil. It costs the State \$1.50 to make each of these machines. They can be made by any tinsmith and are given to the farmers in hopper-infested communities in order to encourage them to get rid of the pest. Prof. Lugger claims that with his 400 hopper-dosers he kills off an average of 800 to 1,200 bushels of grasshoppers every day.

For the Maryland Farmer.

SHEEP.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

It is a well settled fact that sheep well-fed, so as to keep in a good thrifty condition, and comfortably sheltered during the winter, will not only furnish more wool but it will have a stronger fiber, and when manufactured in the cloth will make a more durable fabric.

The principal point in the making sheep profitable is to keep good sheep and keep them well. It is of no advantage to keep a sheep that is for breeding and to grow wool both; but it is very essential to keep thrifty.

With good pasturage it is comparatively easy to keep in a good condition during the greater part of the growing season. Good grass, good water, shade with access to salt about are all that is needed to keep in good thrift.

But as the weather begins to get cool it will be best to commence sheltering at night, and as the pastures begin to fail, to feed a little daily, so that the change from grass to dry feed can be made without injury.

Of all animals on the farm sheep bear close confinement the worst. They need fresh air and an opportunity for exercise. They should be sheltered at night and on stormy days, but they will keep healthier and make a thriftier growth if they can be allowed to run out every day that the weather will permit. While liberal feeding is best they should never be overfed, as a sheep will not thrive if compelled to eat picked over food. Give what is eaten up clean at each meal but no more; feed a variety and have good racks and feeding troughs, so that they will not waste feed unnecessarily. Keep thrifty, and a good

sheep will always give sufficient wool to pay for its keep and leave the increase for profit.

The Picturesque Choptank.

Magnificent side-wheel steamers leave Pier 4. Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, at 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for the Choptank and Tread Haven Rivers. Two nights on the Chesapeake and pretty scenery from daybreak to sundown. Fare from Baltimore \$1 each way; state rooms, \$1; meals 50 cents.

Sheep Gadfly.

BY HERBERT W. MUMFORD.

The sheep gadfly (*Estrus ovis*), the parent of "grub in the head," is quite small and is very difficult to catch when it is flying about among the sheep. The presence of this fly may be suspected when the sheep and lambs are seen to huddle together, thrust their noses into the earth or beneath each other and stamp about with their fore feet, now and again running a few yards, as if to escape.

These flies are ever on the alert to secure an opportunity to deposit a larvæ in the sheep's nostrils. There are at least two erroneous opinions which have become quite firmly established in the minds of farmers. One is that the fly deposits eggs in the nostrils; but, as noticed above, the gadfly is viviparous, giving birth to its young alive, in this instance as larvæ. The other false idea is that the larvæ, after ascending the nostril, attack the brain itself. When the larvæ obtain a lodgment in the rim of the nostril, they gradually work their way upward into the head. They are usually found to be present in greatest numbers in the frontal sinuses.

There are three natural and simple preventives which are helpful: Plenty of dust for the sheep to lie and stamp in; tall grass to graze in, which has a tendency to brush off and frighten away the fly, and dark cool sheds, where the sheep can be folded during the heat of the day and again liberated after sunset.—*American Agriculturist*.

For the Maryland Farmer.

**UNITED STATES PATENTS
GRANTED RECENTLY.**

Relating to Agricultural Implements

Reported for the Maryland Farmer,
By Chandlee & Chandlee, Washington. D. C.

- 537,447 Agricultural Digger, Chas. Galland Lyons, and Jeans B. Granjon, Chatonnay, France.
537,525 Potato Planter, Sanford Gasser, Sherman, Mich.
537,540 Automatic Grain-weigher. M. P. Mighell, Stirling, Ill.
537,603 Timothy Cleaning Attachment for Grain Separators. E. G. Clymans, Waynesboro, Pa.
537,691 Pneumatic Strawstacker. F. F. Landis, Waynesboro, Pa.
537,729 Earth Auger. W. A. Smith, Reagan, Texas.
537,761 Hay Rack. W. J. Erskine, Kosse, Texas.
537,764 Machine for Cleaning and Separating Baled Hay. G. M. Gillet, Baltimore, Md.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MATURE STOCK—SWINE.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

One fault in the management of the breeding hogs is that it is too often the case that they are allowed to breed too young, and the consequence is that the pigs often lack thrift and vigor. Animals bred before maturity cannot get or bear offspring well prepared to resist

disease, as the offspring of more mature animals can do. The sow and boar should both be reasonably well matured before they are bred; not only will more but better and more vigorous pigs be secured, but the parents will bear the strain of breeding them. Under what may be termed average conditions the boar should be eight months old before service is permitted, and only then when good care has been taken to keep him in a good thrifty condition.

It will be an exceptional case when it will be best to breed the sow so that she will farrow her first litter before she is a year old. In many cases it will be best to allow her to be fourteen or fifteen months old, and especially so if this will enable her to farrow in May rather than in February or March.

Even when this plan is followed it will be best not to depend entirely upon the young sows. Keep an old sow that has proved herself valuable in this way, and when she fails bring in a young sow to take her place, taking care in selecting her and letting her be reasonably well matured before breeding.

HORSE MEAT,

Work was begun last week in Oregon at a well equipped abattoir and canning factory where horses are slaughtered and horse meat is prepared for shipment. This is a legitimate industry, and there is a large supply of raw material in Oregon, consisting of half-wild horses—the majority of them young, and substantially all of them, presumably, in wholesome condition—for which there is no other market. The intention of the owners of the plant is, according to current reports,

to sell the canned meat in Europe, where there is a market for it. It cannot be sold to consumers in this country as horse-meat, although we suspect that a part of it may enter into consumption here under another name.

The horse-meat industry has been carried on for some time in the suburbs of our great cities under much less favorable conditions. The old, broken down, or glandered horse of the cities is an animal highly objectionable as raw food material, from the point of view of the consumer and the sanitarian, and after such horses have been slaughtered at a suburban abattoir the horse meat is not exported, but is worked off in the neighboring towns. This suburban industry deserves the attention of the sanitary authorities of the cities in or near which it is in operation.—*N. Y. Times*.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN GUANO.

Don't be frightened, dear readers; we have no highly improved, excelsior, patent fertilizer to push or to sell. What we speak of, every man may have in his garden, viz: the refuse of his brush heap. For several years past, we have gathered heaps of small brush, weeds, prunings of evergreens, of grape vines, pear, plum, currant bushes, etc., into an out-of-sight corner, and at occasional intervals have burned them. Piles of quack-grass, dock and Canada thistles have contributed to the richness of the heaps. When convenient, we have carried into this corner thick sods, and lumps of heavy clay, which, when partly dried in the sun and wind, have laid over the burning heaps. The residuum

of these frequent fires has furnished the material which we style "better than guano"—not better, perhaps, than guano when managed by experienced hands, but safer, and so better for popular use.

Nothing makes potted plants grow so splendidly as a handful or two of this article, mixed with common soil. If a favorite pear tree gets lagging, it is sure to wake up and keep awake, if treated to our specific—the small and yellow foliage giving place to large and vividly green leaves. And so, for evergreens, grapes, melons, and the like, it does wonders. We only add that, after each bonfire, the refuse should be gathered up in barrels and kept dry.—*American Agriculturist*.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

During the past year, 1823 railway employees were killed and 23,422 were injured. The number of passengers killed was 365, injured 3,304. Coupling accidents killed 251 employees, and 439 were killed falling from the trains. One out of every 156 trainmen was killed and one out of every 12 was injured.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
~~137~~ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer,
MARYLAND ITEMS.

The crops are looking fine around Mayo, A. A. Co.

The Baltimore & Lehigh R. R. will be made broad gauge.

Gorman, Rasin, and Hayes—when shall we three meet again?

Williamsport, Maryland, is celebrated for its good bass fishing.

Mrs. Eva Rogers, of Mt. Washington, has a four legged chicken.

Four thousand dozen pine apples arrived in Baltimore July 26.

There is an increased use of crimson clover in Frederick county as a renovator.

Senator Charley Gibson was a quiet observer at the recent democratic convention.

The farmers of Frederick County are expecting an unusually large corn crop this fall.

Gen'l. Wm. McKenny, of Centreville, who has been ill with erysipelas, is rapidly improving.

A trestle 1600 feet long has been completed over Colgates Creek for the City & Suburban Road.

Mr. C. R. Warfield, of Harman's, A. A. Co., proposes to go into the raising of pigeons on a large scale.

The premiums for racing at the Hagerstown Fair in October will amount to \$6,000, and will be 17 in number.

There are twenty-two conclaves of Improved Order Heptasophs in Baltimore City and four more in course of formation.

Take a trip to Richmond, Va., via York River Line. Splendid Steamers. All night on the water—delightful meals.

Kent County's wheat crop has been generally threshed and the yield this season is estimated at nearly 600,000 bushels for market.

It is proposed to send the 4th Regiment, Md. Militia, Col. Willard Brown, to Atlanta so as to be there on "Maryland Day," 16th October.

Don't fail to attend the Easton Fair beginning August 27th. Take the steamer Cambridge to Claibourne and then go by rail over the B. A. & Ches. R. R.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. has contributed \$2,000 towards the fund for the National Encampment Grand Army, to be held in Louisville, Ky., this year.

Talbot Co. Real Estate is on the advance:—recently a gentleman from Baltimore offered \$15,000 cash for a 150 acre farm on salt water, and it was refused.

Gov. Jackson occupied the "Arm Chair," at headquarters, and John Walter Smith the "Combination Rocker," the latter reading the July number of the Maryland Farmer.

Peninsula fruit growers are discussing the feasibility of shipping peaches and watermelons direct to Europe. The number of canneries on the Peninsula is increasing.

The Hagerstown Fair directors have decided to hold the annual exposition October 15, 16, 17 and 18th. Mr. Jno. W. Dodd, of Berkeley Co., W. Va., has been appointed Chief Marshall.

A new form of tomato blight has appeared in Harford County which is doing considerable damage. The output for this county for the season will be about one-fourth of the usual pack.

The Montgomery County Grange met at Browningsville, July 25. Fully 500 persons were present. Profs. Patterson and Robinson of the Md. Agricultural Ex. Station addressed the meeting.

Mr. Davies L. Kenly, on his farm "Ravenswood," near Hagerstown, cut 95 tons of hay from 35 acres. His entire crop of hay this season will amount to 150 tons. He will have 100 tons for sale.

Mr. John E. Hurst, for Governor, Charles C. Crothers for Attorney General, and Marion de Kalb Smith for Comptroller, are the regular democratic nominees for State officers to be voted for next November.

The Maltby House, of Baltimore, is under new management. Improvements

are in progress to add to the comfort of its patrons and every effort will be made to increase the reputation of this old and well known house.

The new passenger station of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., to be known as "Mt. Royal Station" is under contract for building. It will be built on Bolton Lot. It will be 230 ft. by 53 ft. with a train shed 400 ft. by 75.

Ocean City is a drawing card this year. Everybody comes away delighted with the place. The Baltimore, Atlantic and Chesapeake R. R. Co., has done good work in offering quick transportation there and return by its "Ocean City Flyer."

Sufficient capital has been raised to build the line of railroad proposed to run from Queenstown, Md. to Lewes, Delaware. It will be called the Queen Anne's Railroad, and will run through a rich section of country. The Road will be built by the Peninsula Construction Company of which Douglas H. Gordon, is President. W. H. Bosley, of Jno. S. Gittings & Co., is President of the Railroad Company. The road will be 55 miles long.

FAIRS.

Up. Marlboro	Aug. 27—30.
Easton	Sep. 3—6.
Elkton	Sep. 10—13.
Timonium	Sep. 17—20.
Cumberland	Oct. 1—4.
Hagerstown	Oct. 7—11.
Frederick	Oct. 14—18.
Cape Charles, Va.	Aug. 20—23.
Williams Grove.	Aug. 26—31.
Dover, Del.	Oct. 1—5.

FARM HELP.

Skilled help is of all things most necessary for our readers, and we would call your attention to the advertisement in our journal of the Old Reliable Employment Office, Thos. O Matthews, Agent, who will pledge himself to supply just what you need at the very shortest notice. Call on him.

COTTON FOR A HUNDRED YEARS.

From the Government Report on "Production and prices of cotton for one hundred years" we glean the following:

Cotton was not a crop of any importance one hundred years ago. In 1791 the total crop in the United States was only 8,889 bales. In 1795 it was 35,556 bales. The increase was gradual. In 1830 the crop fell short of one million bales. Thirty years later, in 1860, the crop had increased to 4,861,292 bales, worth about \$220,000,000. Then came the civil war and the growing of cotton was practically suspended for the time being, although enough was raised by the stay at homes to supply the local demand and possibly some for blockade running. Cotton in 1865 brought 83.38 cents, the highest ever known; the total crop being for that year however only 300,000 bales. In 1870 the crop had increased to 3,122,551 bales and the price fallen to 23.98 cents. The production of cotton has been increasing ever since with a declining tendency in price. Last year's crop reached a total of 9,476,435 bales with an average price of 6.26 cents, the lowest price since 1845, when it reached 5.63 cents. It is a singular fact, also, that the production of cotton has increased enormously since free labor has taken the place of slave labor.

BOOKS, CATALOGUES, &c.

The Cultivator's Handbook, by L. Chadwick, is a small volume of 110 pages, founded on the theory that the sun, moon, planets and stars have a decided influence upon the planting of crops. It assumes to direct the best days on which to plant and is accompanied by a 4 page sheet showing the best days for particular crops in 1895.

For the Maryland Farmer.

EXPOSITION ITEMS.

Baltimore's Great Centennial of 1897.
Notes from Headquarters.

DO EXPOSITION'S PAY?

This question is often asked and quite as often erroneously answered by people who fancy that they are well informed upon the subject. A favorite statement made by those (who are few fortunately) who are inclined to doubt the expediency of an Exposition, is, that the World's Fair almost ruined Chicago, and that no benefit whatever was derived by Chicago in the holding of the Exposition. General Manager Brackett always refutes such statements, and produces evidence to show how erroneous they are, and also asserts that, had it not been for the holding of the World's Fair in 1893, Chicago would have witnessed a financial panic which would have been far-reaching in its effects. To-day he calls attention to an article in the "Chicago Times-Herald," one of the leading, if not the leading, paper published in Chicago. Said article claims that Chicago is the manufacturing centre of the country, and has no rival except New York.

The article says: "Five years is a long time in Chicago. To be sure there was a panic, with its resultant period of business and manufacturing depression, but there was also a World's Fair, the permanent and far-reaching benefits of which have been a mighty agent in advancing the western metropolis as a great manufacturing city. The most rabid partisan of New York City will not maintain that his city has advanced in any such ratio as has its great competitor at the head of Lake Michigan. It is equally certain that Philadelphia is not and never again will be in the race with Chicago in this respect.

Chicago has gained 50 Per Cent.

It is the deliberate opinion of well informed authorities that in the last five years Chicago has increased its manufacturing capacity by not less than 50 per cent. and that to-day the total annual out-

put of Chicago's thousands of mills and factories represents a value of not less than \$1,000,000,000.

What better evidence as to the benefits from the World's Fair can be adduced than such a statement as this from a representative Journal?

Major Alexander T. Anderson, well known as the promoter and originator of the World's Fair at Chicago, called at headquarters. The Major has an interesting article in the "Manufacturer's Record," on July 26th., relative to the Baltimore Exposition. He illustrated by maps and diagrams the advantages possessed by Baltimore as an Exposition city, and advises that a prominent feature be made of the government exhibit already established in Washington, and within 45 minutes' ride of Baltimore, saying that "this exhibit has cost the Government more than double that of the whole Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and that, with the proper plan of co-operation between the two cities, every man, woman and child in Washington will lend his or her influence in helping to secure from Congress the liberal appropriation for Baltimore that she is clearly entitled to, in view of what has been so liberally done for Expositions at Chicago, New Orleans and other cities throughout the United States."

A Macchi, who was commissioner-general to Europe for the Atlanta Exposition, writes that he is daily receiving inquiries from European exhibitors as to the Exposition to be held in Baltimore in 1897, and asks for circulars and printed matter concerning it.

All Odd-Fellows should be interested in this movement, as efforts are being made to have all the great organizations of the country meet in Baltimore that year, particularly our fraternity, and extraordinary pains will be taken to insure them a most enjoyable visit. General Manager Fred Brackett is an honored member of the Order, and the great work under his direction will be crowned with success.

For the Maryland Farmer.

ATLANTA EXPOSITION NOTES.

Opens September 18, Closes December 31, 1895.

Sept. 18th—Opening Day—Liberty Bell Day.
 19th—Georgia Editor's Day.
 25th—Kentucky Press Association.
 28th—New England Woman's Press Association.
 Oct. 1st—Missouri Press Association.
 Texas Press Association.
 1—2nd—Southern Mining Convention.
 2—4th—Georgia Bar Association, South Carolina Press Association,
 5th—Tennessee Day.
 7th—North Carolina Day.
 7—9th—National Irrigation Congress.
 8—11th—American Institute of Mining Engineers.
 9th—Chicago Day.
 10—16th—Farmers' National Congress,
 10—17th—Women's National Council.
 16th—Bankers' Association of America.
 17—18th—Road Parliament.
 18th—Commercial Travelers' Day.
 18—19th—Daughters of Revolution.
 19th—Virginia Day, Orator, Gen. Daniel.
 21st—Connecticut Day, Seidle's Orchestra.
 22nd—Georgia Association of Manufacturers, Seidle's Orchestra, World's Fair Lady Managers.
 23rd—President's Day, Seidle's Orchestra.
 24th—City of Washington Day, Women's National Press Association, International League of Press Clubs.
 25th—South and west Trade and Grain Congress, Seidle's Orchestra.
 26—Nov. 1st—Educational Congress.
 27th—Pennsylvania Day.
 30th—Wesleyan Female College.
 30—31st—National Association Household Economics.
 Nov. 1st—Louisiana Day.
 2nd—Women's Federation of Clubs, Women's Educational Congress.
 5th—Women's Christian Temperance Union.

7th—Daughters of Confederacy, Southern Female College, Pennsylvania Day.
 8th—Peabody Normal.
 9th—Delaware Day.
 11th—Association for Advancement of Women.
 12th—Georgia Day, Women's Press Clubs, Grady Day, Georgia Editorial Day.
 13th—International League, Women's Press Clubs.
 16th—Kentucky Day.
 20th—Letter Carrier's Day.
 21st—Connecticut Day.
 28th—South Carolina Day, Library Day.
 29th—Lucy Cobb Day, Library Day.
 Dec. 3—5th—National Brickmaker's Association.
 6th—Rhode Island Day.
 10—11th—Woodmen of the world.
 28—29th—International Folk Lore Association.

OCEAN CITY.

Ocean City is the natural and almost only watering place for Baltimoreans and Washingtonians. It is situated on "Synepuxent Beach," which point is the nearest on the Atlantic Coast to the Gulf Stream, except Cape Hatteras. The air at Ocean City is remarkably dry, and the mean summer temperature is from 74 to 77. It is the best resort for bathing, fishing and gunning.

To reach Ocean City take steamer Cambridge, from Pier 4, Light Street wharf, Baltimore. Connection is made three days each week at Salisbury between steamer Tivoli, leaving Pier 3, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 p. m., and the railroad.

An immense amount of spool wood is sent to Scotland from eastern New Hampshire and western Maine forests every year, besides the large quantity annually used by the Willimantic Spool Works. Over ninety car loads were shipped in July from Gilead and vicinity to Portland, Me., for transportation across the water.

ADVANCING PRICES.

There seems to be a general advance in the prices of most of the products of the farm, and in some of them the upward tendency is decidedly marked. An advance of \$1.00 a head in sheep, even in the far West, and in very large flocks, is indicative of a revival in that interest. While beef and hay have both an upward tendency, also, and wheat and corn remain strong at present prices. It is to be hoped that the improvement may be permanent; but we must not build too strong hopes upon any prices which can be affected by political movements.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

Property is not taxed. The individual is taxed. The present law is to tax the individual for what he is actually worth. Double taxation would be to tax the individual twice for what he possesses. This is never attempted. The effort is to tax the individual for whatever of value he possesses, with no exemption in any case. Property is not taxed at all. The man is taxed according to his possessions, no matter of what those possessions consist. The cry of double taxation is a mere attempt to deceive the thoughtless.

Baltimore Business Directory.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Accountant. | Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St. | Cole's Hotel, | Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate.
Stables. N.W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts |
| Agricultural Implements, | Seeds, etc., Griffith & Lytle, 516 Ensor Street. | Carrollton Hotel. | Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day. |
| Attorney at Law, | Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g | Maltby House. | American and European Plan.
Pratt Street, near Charles. |
| Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's, | Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles | Hatter. | James E. Connolly.
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts. |
| Baltimore Transfer Co., | 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight | House and Sign Painters, | Pole & Wilson,
Sharp and Barnett Sts. |
| Business College | School of Shorthand. Typewriting. C. E. Barnett, 102 N. Charles | House and Sign Painters | Phillip Endlich,
201 E. Saratoga St. |
| Barber's Supplies. | (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore | Leather & Shoe Findings. | J. A. McCambridge & Co.
118 S. Calvert St. |
| S. L. Lamberd Co., | Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St. | Lumber Dealers. | Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St |
| Grain Drills. | Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street. | Patent Fire Pots, | Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M't'g Co., 800 E. Pratt. |
| Grain Drills. | Bickford & Huffman Co.,
B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St. | Pattern & Model Makers, | Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holiday St. |
| Carriage Builders, | Martin L. McCormick & Bro.
Madison and Boundery Aves. | Plummer and Gas Fitter, | J. M. Foster,
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty. |
| Chemicals & Fertilizers, | R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent 102 S. Charles St. | Printers Rollers & Roller Gum, | J. E. Norman & Co.
421 Exchange Pl. |
| Mass. Benefit Ass'n, | P. L. Perkins, General Agent, Fidelity Building. | Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. | (Old canvas)
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light |
| Engineers & Machinists. | C. L. Gwinn & Co.,
709 E. Fayette Street. | Sample Trunks & Cases. | L. Gram, Manufacturer
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St. |
| Funeral Directors, | Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street. | Veterinarian. | Wm. Dougherty D. V. S. Graduate of
Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedral |

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Payment for the Maryland Farmer when sent by mail should be made in a Post Office Money Order, Postal Note or Express Money Order. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a registered letter. All postmasters are required to register letters when requested to do so.

Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

213 N. CALVERT ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application. Agents wanted; liberal commissions.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

8th Month. AUGUST. 31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Full Moon	5 8 51.2 A.M.	New Moon	20 7 55.7 A.M.
Last Quar.	13 12 18.5 P.M.	First Quar.	27 12 43.3 A.M.
Apogee	7 2 P.M.	Perigee	20 4 P.M.

THE FARMER'S GOVERNOR.

The Democratic nomination was made in July, and the Republican nomination will be made probably on the 15th of this month.

The Maryland Farmer cares little for party politics, only desiring that the known wishes of the farmers may be carried out by our legislators.

We advocated the election of Governor Frank Brown, because we sincerely believed he would use his best endeavors to secure the best laws as related to the farmer's interests. He made an excellent Governor; although the reassessment question was not brought up to the standard where farmers would be satisfied, and the large body of the farming community did not hesitate to express their disappointment in this respect. The farmers want taxation of every person for what he is actually worth. They care

nothing whether what he is worth is represented by real estate, bank stocks, bonds and mortgages, or gold dollars; they want him taxed for what he is actually worth. And why? Simply because the farmer is himself taxed for everything he is worth. The whole line of exemptions is a fraud so far as he is concerned, and he is paying every man who has an exemption the full amount of the tax which his exempted property would have produced, if properly assessed. Banks, corporations of every description, and manufacturing plants, come under the same general principle of taxation. The wholesome rule in every case being, to tax each individual for what he himself is actually worth. Those who quibble about double taxation of property and bonds lose sight wholly of this rule. The farmers understand this practically, no matter how much sophistical arguments may befog them. They want a legislature who will carry out this idea and a Governor who will not hesitate on any account to put his name to the bill when it is passed.

The Democratic nomination seems to

have been the dictation of "the ring," without any regard to whether it would suit the farmers of Maryland or not. Perhaps it may suit them; but we cannot in that case rely upon the past record of the candidate, and must rely only on the present pledges in view of his desire for their votes.

We shall wait with a great deal of interest for the nomination by the Republican party; for we are looking from a wholly disinterested position when we write now, that it is very uncertain which party will elect their Governor this year; and it will turn largely upon which man is best known to and most in accord with the pronounced sentiments of the farmers of Maryland.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Double your acreage of plowed ground by putting twice the amount of manure on each acre and growing two crops on it instead of one in each season.

Land does not want rest. It spoils the land to allow it to be exposed bare to the summer sun. Give it plenty of manure, work it well, and keep some useful crop growing.

Don't rob your land of its humus. No manure is good for your land that will deprive it of this much needed element.

The objection to the use of chemicals on land is that they destroy the power of the soil to resist dry spells, the vegetable substance disappears, and the vitality of the land is lost.

The crops in the garden properly enriched are abundant, and this fact only shows what may be secured on every acre of farm if treated with the same care.

We have no right to be satisfied with the produce of any acre, while we know a better crop could be secured with better application and better work on our part.

After growing a good crop our work is only half done; we must prepare it properly for market, and sell it in the best manner and with profitable results.

Do we do our duty to our families and to ourselves, if we allow others to reap the lion's share of the money which our produce brings in a fair market?

We often hear it said. "Such a farmer is too honest to succeed in making a good living." An honest farmer is one who deals justly with himself as well as with others. He is not honest who sacrifices his own household to the good of others.

Inventions have lightened the work of the farm; but now the great object should be to lighten the work of the women in the house. If you buy a mower for the men to-day; buy also a sewing machine for the women. Let one improvement keep pace with the other.

Don't look abroad for all the pleasures and enjoyments of life; bring them all to your homes and make them to cluster around your family bestowing upon them some of the brightness of life. The farmer's family should have life's pleasures as well as its toils, the sweet seasons of social joy to offset the rugged experiences of their daily work.

The Agricultural Department of the New York Weekly Tribune is ably edited, and every issue has something of real value to the farmer. Besides, its selections are first class and always up to the times.

Professor Francois, eminent as a French economist, reports that in the scale of wealth the United States is far ahead of any single nation in the Old World, and represents more than one quarter of the wealth of the world. Of the \$286,550,000,000, the total wealth of the leading nineteen nations, the United States is credited with \$62,600,000,000. Great Britain with \$53,000,000,000, France with \$45,000,000,000, while Germany stands fourth with \$32,000,000,000. Russia has \$25,400,000,000. The professor states that the combined wealth of Russia, Austria, Hungary, Spain and Italy barely exceeds that of United States. The concentration of wealth is not near as great in this country as it is in Europe.

From the most authentic information received from all sources it is learned that the corn crop of 1895 will far surpass the enormous output of 1891. The number of acres planted in corn this year, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture is 82,304,000 as against 76,204,000 in 1891, when the average yield was 27 bushels to the acre. Presuming that the yield of corn this year will be equally as productive, we should have ready for market, 2,222,208,000 bushels next October, which, at 50 cents a bushel, will yield the enormous sum of \$1,111,104,000—an amount greater it is said than any two other crops combined.

The Jacksonville, Fla., *Citizen* states that cattle and hogs all over the State are in prime condition. The natural grasses which furnish pasture for the stock, and the berries and roots upon which hogs delight to feed have been

favorable with sufficient rain to make them plentiful and nourishing. Every farmer and trucker and fruit grower has a herd of cattle and a bunch of hogs, while many stockmen count their cattle by the thousand. The entire State is almost a free pasture.

South Carolina, says the "*Southern Tobacco Journal*," may now be classed among the tobacco growing States of the South. Its experimental days are over. A good number of farmers have gone into the cultivation of tobacco to stay. New crop will probably reach ten million pounds. The State is attracting much attention in the southern leaf trade this year. Markets are being established in the principal towns in the tobacco sections.

At a banquet recently given by the Indiana Association of veterinary graduates, one of the principal dishes was horse flesh. A colt had been specially selected and fattened, and was pronounced excellent by all the doctors in attendance. They declared that no beef or venison could be more savory or wholesome.

A number of Pullman strikers of last year have gone to St. Charles, Louisiana, to try farming. About forty more families will leave in the fall if everything works well at the colony.

It is said by the *Providence Journal* that the hay crop of Rhode Island is so short that it will not suffice the grangers of the State for their own use.

The cranberry crop throughout New Jersey is most promising, and will equal the enormous crop of 1893—the largest on record.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed. M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mgr.,
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros., Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N. Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J. G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co., Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'l'g.
Bridgeport, N. J.

E. B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants. Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

The Tomato.

It is now three hundred years since the tomato, or "love apple," was introduced into England. The demonstration of its usefulness and its value was made in Italy; by whom and in what manner we are not informed. The French and English people speedily adopted its use, but in the United States the greatest strides were made; the new candidate for popular favor being easy of cultivation, inexpensive and prolific, finding in the soil of most of the American States a congenial home, and the conditions for favorable development. It is said in this connection that the late Henry Ward Beecher was one of the early champions of the tomato in the United States, and that it was largely through his influence that it became popular in New York and vicinity, which was, of course, sufficient guarantee for its national cultivation and use. It was but a few years ago that the pretended discovery was made, and widely disseminated through the press, that the use of tomatoes was productive of cancerous affection, and the people were warned against exposing themselves to the danger. But, in point of fact, it has been shown to the satisfaction of all thinking men and women that the tomato is one of the most healthful products of the vegetable world. It is decidedly helpful in cases of biliary disturbance, and its timely use often saves the necessity for a medical course. At the same time, it is so easily canned, and the article thus preserved so perfectly retains its qualities, that it is at hand all

Now the girl with the city flavor,
To the country takes her flight.
To ask as shyly as yesteryear
If the dreadful cows will bite.

He wrote a volume on the cow,
And broke into a laugh,
To hear his guileless wife suggest
That it be bound in calf.

the year round at a trifling cost, for use in a thousand ways.—*The Cable*.

The Most Pouplar Strawberry.

The Cornell Experiment Station has been canvassing the northern and western fruit districts of New York State with the object of finding out the most popular varieties of strawberry in that section.

The Wilson was pronounced to be the best shipper by 29 growers, while 10 recommended the Parker Earle and eight the Warfield. The most productive varieties were named as follows:

The Crescent received 24 votes; Wilson, 15; Warfield, 14; Haverland, 11; Parker Earle, 11; Bubach, 7; Sharpless, 4; Burt, 2, and others, 1.

The Michel was found the earliest of the early varieties by 30 persons, the Crescent by 18, the Wilson by 12 and the Bubach by 6. The Parker Earle was found the earliest of the late varieties by 22 persons, and the Gandy by 16.

Some 20 growers pronounced in favor of the Wilson as the best all-around strawberry, 16 were in favor of the Crescent, 10 in favor of the Bubach, 10 for the Haverland, 10 for the Warfield, 7 for the Parker Earle, three for the Atlantic and 2 for the Sharpless. Taking this testimony all together, the Wilson is the most popular berry in the above section.

Trees by the Roadside.

The pleasure of riding or walking through country places would be greatly increased if fruit trees lined the roadsides. Of course some of the fruit there grown would be taken by the passers-by;

but except near cities and large villages, this demand would be quickly satisfied. With the roadside fruit held as common property, it would be less difficult to protect the fruit in nearby orchards. The fruit trees would have a further advantage that they do not grow so large, nor do their roots extend so far as to injure the fields beside them. We know some fine rows of large trees by roadsides which effectually destroy the soil for one or two rods inside the field, and make it not worth cultivating. The elm, whose roots always run near the surface, is one of the worst trees in this respect.

Apple Plums.

Large quantities of the dark red fruits of Prunes Simoni reached the Eastern market in excellent condition during the first weeks of July from California, and have appeared on the fruit stands as apple plums—an appropriate name, as they resemble in shape and color some of the small Autumn apples, while the flavor also suggests an apple. The fruit of this curious Chinese tree, which is intermediate between the plum and the apricot in its character, apparently travels well, and, as it ripens early, promises to be a good addition to our early summer fruits.

The Claiborne Trip.

The steamer Cambridge, Capt. Spence, in her morning and evening trips from Pier 4, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, to Claiborne to connect with the railroad, offers a very inviting excursion for those who have only a few hours of leisure. The Cambridge in appointment is comfortable and luxurious, and the trip down the Patapsco and across the Chesapeake can be found pleasant under all conditions of weather. Round trip tickets, 50 cents. Good meals served.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A little word in kindness spoken,

A motion or a tear,

Has often healed the heart that's broken

And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth

Full many a budding flower.

Which, had a smile but owned its birth,

Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thi g,

A pleasant word to speak;

The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,

A heart may heal or break.

A thin hair pillow is better for the baby's head than a feather one.

A judicious use of the daily bath is a most excellent means of fortifying the baby's body against colds.

It is said that five cents' worth of oil of lavender, mixed with the same quantity of water, will keep a room free from flies, using an atomizer to spray it around the room. People like the odor, but flies do not.

A little cold tea added to a sliced apple pie, will, it is said, add to its general relish and delectability. The tea should be poured lightly over the apples just before the upper crust is put on.

The "Princess Oxford" is the name of a dainty little new shoe. It can be worn for dress or undress and has a cloth top, scalloped foxing of patent leather and no tip. It has a razor toe and medium French heel.

At some furnishing stores are shown fireproof china broilers, in which chops and steaks are cooked to an unusually tender and appetizing degree. They possess the advantage also of letting the meat be served in the same dish in which it is cooked, thereby largely conserving both heat and juices.

Best's latest, for an evening gown for a girl of fifteen is made of pale green silk powdered with tiny pink flowers in the favorite pompadour design. The full pointed collar effect is made of green satin and is trimmed both in the back and in

the front with a fall of fine lace. The full balloon like sleeves are made of green satin and finished at the elbow with a band and fancy bow.

Water Ice. There are two methods of making water ice. The first is simple, consisting merely of a syrup too sweet for drinking, made of plum juice, cider, oranges, cherries, berries or lemon, and left to freeze itself, packed in equal quantities of ice and salt.

The second way is to boil sugar and water together, cool, flavor and freeze.

As an uncooked ice is apt to melt quickly on exposure to air, a tablespoonful of gelatine or the whites of two or four eggs are often added to each quart of juice to hold it, and, with this slight addendum, our every-day ice becomes transformed into

Sherbet, or Italian Sorbet. This requires beating like ice cream. Any kind of fruit can be used in this concoction of sherbet; but grapes, cherries, red raspberries, and strawberries are especially delicious. If to the sherbet liquor is added, the product is transformed into

Roman Punch. In this the liquor is added after the ice is set. To one quart or a little more than a quart of lemon water ice, add a glass of white rum, juice of two oranges, and a small glass of any dry wine. A little champagne is an addition. As the alcohol of liquor hinders freezing, the punch is difficult to get very solid.

Home Made Candy.

It is a pretty, hospitable practice to keep an ornamental bonbon box of china, filled with compacted sweets, on the drawing-room table, to present to calling guests. These bonbons are doubly acceptable when they are home-made candies, rivalling in delicacy the finest French confections. If you have once mastered the art of making fondant, you have at your command material for a variety of delicious candies.

This French cream foundation, recipes for which have frequently been given, is made of two pounds of sugar and a cup of water, boiled in a bright saucepan—tin, copper, graniteware or aluminum—until a little drop rolled between the fingers forms a soft, creamy ball. When this stage is reached, beat the syrup thoroughly until it is cool enough to be moulded with the hands. Then work it as you would dough on a stone platter, or marble board, if you have it. This fondant will keep for a long time if it is kept in a cool place. It can be melted out at any time by setting it in a cup of boiling water over the stove, and made into candies.

Some of it may be colored pink with a little cochineal, and wrapped around blanched French almonds or stoned French prunes. Some of it may be rolled into creamy little balls about the size of marbles and dipped into a melted cake of sweet chocolate, when it becomes a chocolate cream. Some of it may be colored pale green with a little spinach green, and filled with blanched almonds or pistachio nuts. Pistachio nuts are not easy to obtain, but they may always be purchased at some of the large confectioners in New York City. They generally cost \$1.00 a pound.

Walnut creams are especially nice made with the fondant. Select perfect walnut kernels. Cover them with the cream, so that they are completely concealed in the little white ball. Wrap them in fanciful little colored papers. A very good candy may also be made by chopping various kinds of nuts together and mixing them with some of the fondant. Pour the fondant on to greased pans, and cut it while warm into cubes about half an inch in size.

DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

BY DR. J. B. WITMYER.

Please tell me what to do for a case of poison—ivy poisoning.

Apply the following lotion several times a day: Calamine powder one dram. Ox-

ide of zinc, two drams. Glycerine two drams. Rosewater, four ounces.

Kindly print directions for making carbolic salve for household use.

Take one-half dram of pure carbolic acid and mix it with two ounces of simple cerate.

My gums are soft and tender. Please suggest a remedy.

Rub them with tincture of myrrh several times a day.

Will you please publish directions for making a good tonic wine of iron.

Take two drams of soluble citrate of iron and dissolve it in one pint of sherry wine.

Kindly print directions for using the syrup of iodide of iron for enlarged glands of the neck.

Take from five to fifteen drops three times a day after eating.

Will you please suggest a remedy for one who is almost constantly bilious?

Sulphate of soda is usually beneficial in such cases. A teaspoonful should be taken in a goblet full of hot water an hour before breakfast every morning.

Pills of podophyllin and colocynth may also be taken with good effect. A pill composed of one-fourth grain of podophyllin and three grains of compound extract of colocynth should be taken morning and evening.

I suffered from an attack of la grippe last winter, and it has left me quite weak and nervous. Will you please advise a good tonic.

The compound syrup of hypophosphites, with quinine and strychnine is a very good preparation. Take a teaspoonful before each meal.

Kindly tell me of a good wash for nasal catarrh.

Get some Dobell's solution and use it with an atomizer several times a day.

I am troubled with indigestion and belching of gas and acid fluid. Will you kindly tell me how to obtain relief.

Take five drops of tincture of nux-vomica in water before and a powder composed of two grains of pure pepsin and five grains of subnitrate of bismuth after each meal. Masticate your food thoroughly, and avoid haste in eating.—*N. Y. World.*

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs $\frac{1}{2}$ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2. 10 Var E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56. Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games. Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas. P. Rocks Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds. Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammonton. (N. J.) Incubator Co, Incubators and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Ruff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15.

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish, Cochins, Leghorns. Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Agt H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa.

J. D. Engel, Middleburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H. Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J. Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans: Eggs \$1. per 13: Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

A Question of Pedigree.

"Now, who is that?" asked a dignified hen;

"That chicken in white and gray?"

She's very well dressed, but from whence did she come?

And her family who are they?"

"She never can move in our set, my dear,"

Said the old hen's friend to her, later;

"I've just found out—you'll be shocked to hear—

She was hatched in an incubator!"

Raising Guineas for Profit.

A flock of guineas are about the most profitable poultry that can be kept if they are where they have unlimited range. The common or pearl guineas are just as good as the albino or white variety. In the morning when they are let out of the poultry house they often do not stop longer than to pick up a little of the grain given to the flock, and then they wander off to the fields in search of weed seeds and bugs, which they like better than anything that can be given them. They never grow tame, like hens, but the white ones are much more domestic in their habits than the colored ones.

The white guinea hens lay in the nests

with the hens during the whole forepart of the season, but when they get ready to sit, they steal off and hide their nests, and hatch their eggs, if they are not watched. Do not let them hatch their eggs, as they are most careless mothers, and a guinea hen that will raise two chicks out of 20 hatched will be doing pretty well. Hatch them under hens, and let the hens raise them, and they develop a great affection for their foster mother, refusing to be weaned during the whole season, but following her faithfully whenever she is out of the poultry house. When first hatched guineas are exceedingly wild, and unless

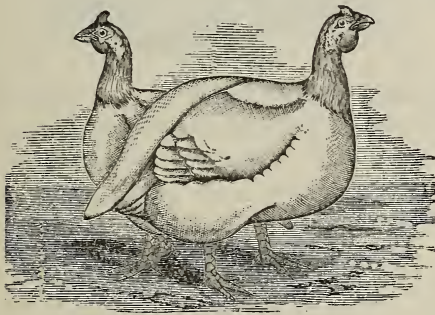
as he comes near, and set up their shrill cries. They also serve to frighten off hawks, as they are sure to raise a clamor if one comes in sight.

For the Maryland Farmer.

GROWING FEED.

While on the average farm, if the fowls are given a full range, they will usually be able to pick up a good part of their living, yet more or less feeding will be found necessary if the best results are secured, and this is especially the case during the winter. It is always an item to feed as economically as possible, and while the fowls with good management can be made to consume much that would otherwise be wasted, yet more or less must be supplied to them. On the farm, where wheat, oats, corn and other crops are grown, it is comparatively an easy matter to supply a good variety of feed at low cost; but even under these conditions it will often be found a good plan to grow some crop that can be used to feed the poultry.

One of the best of these is sunflowers. These are valuable to use to help make up a good variety all the time, but are especially valuable during the moulting season and when preparing fowls for exhibitions. They furnish the materials necessary to promote the growth of feathers and help to make the plumage look bright and glossy when the fowls are in full feather. They are very rich, and in consequence a small quantity only should be fed at a time, a handful for a dozen hens being sufficient, and feeding three times a week will be all that is usually necessary. They can be planted and grown the same as drilled corn and will



confined in a place where they cannot get away, they will wander off and perish, leaving the nest very frequently, and within two or three hours after they are hatched.

Guinea eggs do not take well in market, because of their small size, but for home use they are as good as any, and they are produced in such abundance and at such little cost that anyone could afford to keep a flock of these fowls for the eggs for their use. Besides being a cheerful bird, they are as good as a watch dog to tell when there are strangers around. They detect a stranger as soon

yield fully as well, while as a food they will go farther.

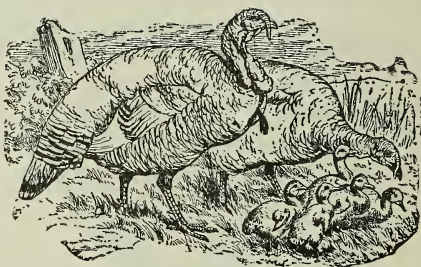
Sorghum seed is another good feed for poultry and especially young growing poultry. One advantage with it is that in the growing of it for the grain for the poultry, a good supply of good roughness for the sheep, or growing cattle, can also be secured. Another advantage is that it will stand drought better than corn and this will often prove quite an advantage. The planting can be made a little thicker than with either sunflowers or drilled corn.

Buckwheat is another good crop that can be grown to a good advantage for feeding poultry. It can be sown after wheat has been harvested, and will then mature before frost. It occupies the ground such a short time that it is often a desirable crop to grow.

Trouble in Rearing Turkeys.

We cannot do anything now as easily as we could some years ago, the soil does not yield as it used to do, and parasites more than ever trouble all our domestic animals. And poultry suffer more than any others, perhaps, on account of the too common neglect of sanitary precautions in their management. Turkeys are naturally delicate and need great care when young to get them over some periods of their growth at which they are more susceptible to diseases than at others. These periods are when they get their complete feathers, and when the age of puberty arrives and the sexes begin to show their distinctive characters. But unless the greatest care is exercised at all times in feeding them and protecting them from cold and impurities of all kinds they become

diseased and die very quickly. The feeding is too often improper, an excess of food being given and that not of the right kind, but the most common neglect is with regard to the coops and the feeding ground. The food should be given a little and often, and the young birds must have a good range to procure the insects that are their natural food.



Cracked wheat and barley are the best grain food, and a small quantity of finely broken bones fresh from the butcher is desirable. But clean coops, fresh ground, and pure water are indispensable. The disease in this case is cholera, known by the yellow discharge from the bowels. This is contagious, and indicates that the ground or the coops are infected from a previous year. It is not

Take Care

of your leather with Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

worth while to try to cure them, the only remedy is to avoid the causes pointed out.

SLAUGHTERING CATTLE WITHOUT PAIN.

The "London Illustrated News" thus describes a new invention for the painless killing of cattle:

An instrument made by Mr. W. Greener, the well known gunsmith of Birmingham, for instantaneously and painlessly killing cattle, was exhibited July 11th, to the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is a bell shaped metal vessel, charged with noiseless powder in a cartridge, with a detonating apparatus to be struck by a mallet. This is applied to the beast's head and is so adjusted that the bullet, which it discharges inwardly, passes through the brain to the spinal cord, and causes instant death.

Arcos Hams.

The Spanish Duke of Arcos, who is to marry Miss Virginia Lowery, of Washington, derives a large portion of his income from the sale of the famous Arcos hams, which are very small and very delicately flavored. It is said they derive their flavor from feeding largely on the vipers which abound on the Arcos estate.

Sure Protection from Mosquitoes.

Mr. L. Howard, United States entomologist, has devised and experimented with a method which has proved to have much practical usefulness, namely: to pour oil on the surface of waters that propagate mosquitoes. A small quantity

of kerosene employed in this manner will go a long way. If there is a stagnant pond or overflowed marsh in your vicinity, you cannot invest money more profitably this summer than to buy some kerosene and apply it. The process is very simple, the oil spreading itself far and wide in an extremely thin film. Five gallons, costing sixty cents, will cover 10,000 square feet. A single application will suffice for the season, and will absolutely prevent the production of mosquitoes over the area treated. The coating of oil quickly suffocates and kills all wrigglers.

The Farmers of Georgia Happy.

What color expresses the opposite of "blue" as a mental condition? If there is such a color, the farmers of Georgia are of that hue, while the calamity howlers are more blue than indigo. The cause may be ascertained from the State crop report. The corn crop is "made," and is great. Profiting by the experience of last year, less attention has been paid to cotton and more to food crops, with the result that all food crops promise a most bountiful harvest. The farmers are but little in debt; hence their surplus crops will be changed into money and added to the little stores set aside for a rainy day.—*Savannah News.*

We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. M. Curby Burkhard on page 67. His pills have a large sale and are highly recommended.

By curing their excellent grasses that go to waste the South can save hundreds of thousands of dollars.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BERLIN, MD.

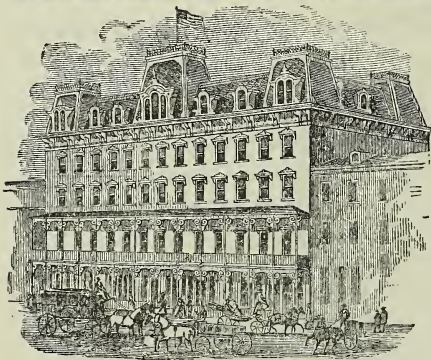
Recently fitted up at great expense for the benefit of the summer tourists visiting Ocean City, Md.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS,

CUISINE UNEXCELLED.

Artesian well 140 feet deep. Post Office close by, two Express Companies will furnish summer tourists with first class vehicles and experienced drivers. The best appointed boarding stables in Worcester Co. Free conveyance to and from trains. Open all the year round. For rates and other information address

H. HARMONSON, PROPRIETOR.



Maltby House,

BALTIMORE, MD.

The "MALTBY" is the only HOUSE in BALTIMORE conducted on both the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

\$2 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan. 75c to \$1.25 on the European.

Being the only Hotel in the country at the above rates, possessing all the modern improvements, including our First-Class Passenger Elevator, which will be in constant operation, making all parts of the house desirable and easy of access.

O. A. FOWLER, Manager.

THE RAWLEY SPRINGS, VA.

Will receive visitors as early as May, 1, 1895. The fishing in the streams near by is very good during the months of May and June. The Hotel will formally open June 15. Until that date the rate of board will be \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week, \$30.00 to \$35.00 per month.

The Rawley Springs water is now charged with a pure carbonate gas, manufactured by the American Carbonate Co., bottled and shipped to all parts of the country.

This Natural Iron Tonic Water

Will, for the first time, be regularly placed on the market, and is perhaps the only Iron Water of like character and value in the United States. By the extra charge of gas the iron is held in solution, and, as many testify, has the same wonderful medical value as at the springs where thousands have resorted and have been restored to health by the use of the water. We shall be pleased to receive your orders.

One Dozen Case...\$1.50. Two Dozen Case...\$3.00. Three Dozen Case...\$4.00.
F. O. B. at Harrisonburg, Va. Address

J. WATKINS LEE,

Or, The Rawley Springs Tonic Water Co., Rawley Springs, Rockingham Co., Va.

Fertilizers for Fall Crops

should contain a **high percentage of Potash** to insure the largest yield and a permanent enrichment of the soil.

Write for our "Farmers' Guide," a 142-page illustrated book. It is brim full of useful information for farmers. It will be sent free, and will make and save you money. Address,

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400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

100 Acres in Orchards.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Grapes &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c., wholesale and retail. Catalogue mailed on application. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

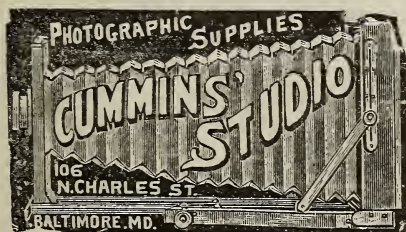
FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

Office: Cor. Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, Md.

E. S. ADKINS & CO.,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Box Shooks. Stair Work.
Framing, Ceiling, Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Blinds.
Siding, Moulding, Sash. Laths, Brackets, Hubs.
LUMBER.
SALISBURY, MD.



The high standard of work performed at the Studio of the late Jas. S. Cummins will be maintained by experienced artists, and every endeavor made to please the patrons. We hope to merit a further share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,

G. O. Cummins.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



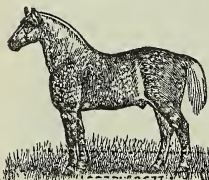
No Horse will die of COLIC, ROTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA. Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPS IN FOWLS. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

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Dr. Spranklin's Bay Side Stock Farm.



Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, board and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered. Disabled animals sent to

boat in ambulance free. Box stall for all. Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

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With its large Capital, Surplus and Unsurpassed Facilities, offers its services to firms, individuals and corporations contemplating a change in their banking relations.

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Dorset Horn Sheep,

Bred from Imported and American Ewes.

also, A. J. C. C. Jerseys of fashionable butter stains. Correspondence Solicited,

GALLOWAY CHESTON, Harwood, Md.



FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 150 engravings N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.



LARGE SALES


Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS
IN 1894.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency.

The L. B. SILVER CO.,
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selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and fuel. Fits any kind of stove. Agents wanted, either sex. Good Pay. One agent sold 1730 in one town. Write for terms.

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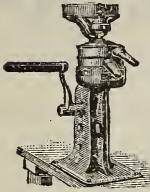
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Situation Healthy, Fishing Good.

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Make Cows Pay.

What is the use of keeping cows unless you can make money with them? No other business would stand a waste of from 25 to 50 per cent, and the dairy business will not. You waste that much butter by pan skimming. Get a **SAFETY HAND SEPARATOR** and save it.

Send for Circulars.
P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.
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SAVE
MONEY

IT IS
ABSOLUTELY
The Best
SEWING
MACHINE
MADE

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The **NEW HOME** is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the **CLIMAX**, **IDEAL** and other **High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines** for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a **BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine** for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

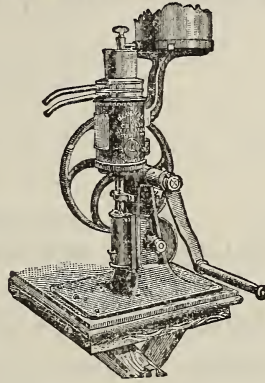
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CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS,
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C. F. FISKE & Co.,

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HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?



If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator and you need the **BEST**—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75.00 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

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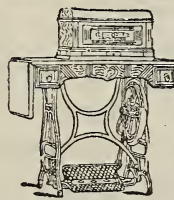
ELGIN, ILL. 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK

General Offices:

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Special selling agents,

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**The Silent White**

Wholesale and Retail.

FAUST'S Butterick
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Latest Fashion Catalogue
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**A \$65.00
Sewing Machine!**
For \$18.00.

Black Walnut Furniture Cover, Drop Leaf, 5 Drawers and Full Set of Attachments. *Warranted.*
4 lb Tea or Family Scale, \$1.00.
1,000 other Articles $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ usual prices. Send for Catalogue.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago.

COMPLETE FERTILIZERS.

"High Grade" "Bos" and "Pen Mar"

We recommend "HIGH GRADE" and "BOS" for poor lands,
and for stubble or where there is a good sod

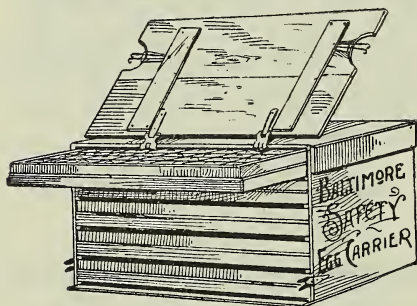
"PEN MAR."

For those who wish to mix their own formulas or use plain
Acid Phosphate we have

**KAINIT NITRATE SODA GROUND FISH TANKAGE
SULPHATE MAGNESIA SULPHATE SODA
NITRE WASTE and GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER.**

WM. DAVISON & CO., Baltimore.

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CAPACITY: 12 DOZ. AND 30 DOZ.

Do you Handle Eggs?

THEN YOU NEED THE

BALTIMORE SAFETY EGG CARRIER

The latest and most complete crate ever
produced for the Safe Transportation of Eggs.

No more broken or cracked Eggs
if shipped in this case.

The entire case can be examined and
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For further description and prices write to the

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FOR SALE From 50 varieties. Largest Range in the West. 2000 prizes at 10 State Shows in 1894. Send three one cent stamps for best illustrated Catalogue, size 8x11, 32 pages.

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Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

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Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Correspondence Solicited.

1115 E. BALTIMORE STREET,

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EXCURSIONS.**1895.****BAY RIDGE****A New \$10,000 Ferris Wheel,**

Revolving 75 Feet High, and Numerous Other Attractions.

The coolest and most delightful resort on the Chesapeake Bay is now open, and thousands of excursionists are now availing themselves of the unexceptionally fine opportunities afforded by the

Mammoth Steamer Columbia.

(Capacity, 4,000.)

to take a day's recreation and secure a breath of fresh air. Excellent 50 cent meals served on the Columbia, and splendid concerts of all popular airs will be rendered daily by Prof. Chas. Wright's Grand Military Band and Orchestra.

Columbia leaves Pier 10 Light Street Wharf at 8.30 A. M., and 2.35 P. M.

**ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.
Children 25 Cents.**

Most Liberal Terms offered Churches, Sunday-Schools, Societies and Organizations for excursions. Apply to B. F. Bond, B. & O. Central Building, or Pier 10 Light street.

Tolchester Beach.

THE FAMOUS
AND
MODEL
FAMILY

RESORT OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.**The Tested and Tried. Many Changes for 1895****Salt Water Bathing. Famous 50c. Meals.**

The big Excursion Steamer Louise daily at 8.30 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., Sunday at 9 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. A delightful sail across the bay. Music by the famous Fifth Regiment Band.

Special Entertainments on the steamer by Morphet and Stevenson, in Magic and Music. The finest excursion out of the city.

Tickets at the Wharf, 50c.**1895.**

TAKE THE
ERICSSON LINE
EXCURSIONS.

To Philadelphia, daylight trips, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7.30 A. M.	\$1.00
To Philadelphia and return (10 days).	\$2.00
To Philadelphia and return by rail.	\$3.00
To Atlantic City.	\$.75
To Atlantic City and return (10 days).	3.75
To Atlantic City and return (season).	\$4.00
To Asbury Park, Long Branch, and return.	\$6.00

Daily steamers (except Sundays) from Wharf, Light and Pratt streets at 5 P. M.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT OFFICE ONLY.
Clarence Shriver, Acting Agent,
204 Light Street.

To Niagara Falls**\$10.00.**

Round Trip good for ten days from Baltimore by the

**ROYAL BLUE LINE,
PULLMAN CARS.**

Via Watkins Glenn, Geneva, Rochester, &c.

Go by the great

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Write for dates of these celebrated Summer and Fall Excursions to Ticket Agent, Central Building, Baltimore, Md.

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT,

You can leave Grand Central Station, the very centre of the city.

For Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati in a magnificently equipped train,

Via the New York Central,

The Great Four-track Trunk Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at

Grand Central Station, New York.

Connecting the east and west,

by the New York Central Lines,

Chicago is only 24 hours away;

Cincinnati 22; St. Louis 30.

Eleven through trains each day,

Practically a train every hour, via

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect May 12 1895.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.20 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 10.50 night.

For Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, 10.30 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.30 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (3.45, 45 minutes,) x4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.20, x7.48 x8.00, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.30 8.35, x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.40 x3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.10, 5.40 x6.18, x7.20, x8.00, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 10.10 P. M. daily, Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 4.40, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 7.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.40 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 4.40, 7.10 10.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, 4.00, 7.10, 9.35 A. M., 1.20, (4.20 stops at principal stations only,) 5.25, 6.30, 11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 4.40, 7.00, 7.10, 9.35, A. M. 1.20, 7.30, 7.40, 9.25, 9.30, 11.10, P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.45 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.05 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 7.20, A. M., 6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.50 A. M., 1.20 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, (5.50 Dining Car,) (8.00, Dining Car) 8.55, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M., 12.20, (1.30 Dining Car) 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9.00 P. M. 1.05 night, Sleeper attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, 5.50 Dining Car, 8.00 Dining Car, 9.55 Dining Car, A. M. 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9. P. M., 1.05 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 5.50, 10.50 A. M. 12.20 1.30 P. M. Sundays 5.50 P. M., 1.30 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, (5.50, Dining Car) 8:00, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, 8.55 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car,) A. M., 12.20, (1.30, Dining Car,) 3.50, 5.55 (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 1.05 night, Sundays, (5.50 Dining Car,) 8.00 Dining Car, (9.55 Dining Car) A. M., 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, 5.55, Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.05 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.05 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

† Except Sunday. § Sunday only. ○ Daily. x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. COR. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS
230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

R. B. CAMPBELL. CHAS. O. SCULL,
Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect July 11, 1895.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

* 4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

† 7.22 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div; and G. and H. R. R.

‡ 8.11 A. M.—Main Line B & C. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. W. R. R. to Shenandoah

9.15 A. M.—Express for Pen-Mar only

§ 9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

† 10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B & H Div to Gettysburg; and G & H R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, t: all points on B & H Division.

‡ 12.26 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§ 1.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

† 2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

‡ 2.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

§ 3.22 P. M.—Blue Mountain Express. (Parlor Car) Connection for Frederick.

† 3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

‡ 4.00 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

§ 4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesia

15.05 P. M.—Exp. Glyndon, and accommodation beyond to Union Bridge.

† 5.15 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove and Alesia.

‡ 6.07 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

§ 6.16 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* 11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. § Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m., and 3:50 7:15 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45 p. m. on Sundays.

* For Round Bay, Annapolis and Bay Ridge Express at 3 p. m. daily. Leave Bay Ridge 7 p. m. week-days, 7:30 p. m. Sundays. Round trip to Bay Ridge 50c. Tickets tend to return by boat.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 7 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 6.10 a. m. and 2 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City. Sunday 2 p. m., for Claiborne only.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6 p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury, where connection is made with train for Ocean City. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO AND PIANKATANK RIVER LINES. 5 p. m. every Tuesday, and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian and Dyer's Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven, and Piankatank River to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday, and Thursday arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Monday and Thursday for Fords, Crisfield, Finneys, Onancock, Chesconessex, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday and Sunday for Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis, Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday and Friday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

B. L. FLEMING, WILLARD THOMSON.

Gen. Pass. and Freight Agt.

Gen. Man.

Ticket Office, 133 E. Baltimore Street.

Arthur W. Robson, Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,
BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—
7:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancellor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m., Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.—Pier 2 Light st. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent rivers as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run, 6.30 a. m. Tuesday and Friday. Freight received daily at Pier 8 Light St. From Pier 8 Light st., for the Patuxent river direct as far as Bristol, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 3 p. m. Freight received daily.

POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light st. Steamer leaves Seventh st. wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m., Monday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.—For Fredricksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M., Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received at Pier 2, Light st., daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. **CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.**

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 8 a. m., daily except Sunday for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek, Queenstown, Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 2.45 p. m., daily, except Sunday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles, Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown.

Steamer **GRATITUDE**, 4 p. m. daily except Sunday for Rock Hall.

Steamer **CORSICA**, at midnight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs, Chestertown, Round Top, Buckingham, Deep Landing, Sprigs and Crumpton.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.47 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at **GEIGAN & CO'S**, 205 East Baltimore street. **E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.**

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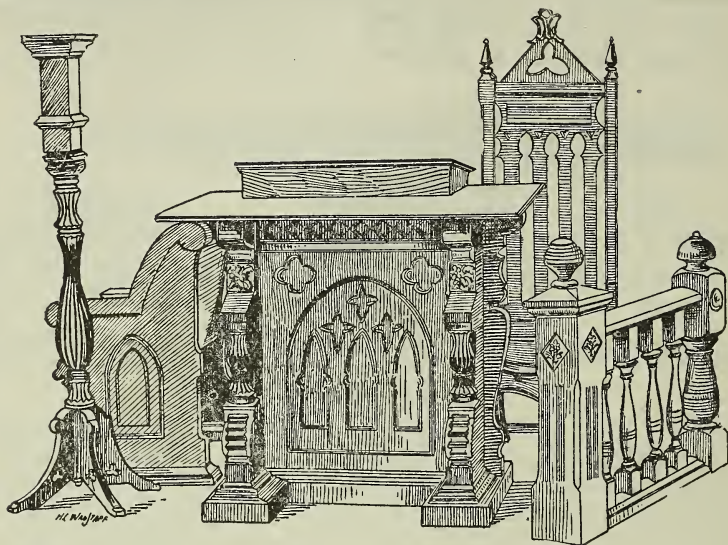
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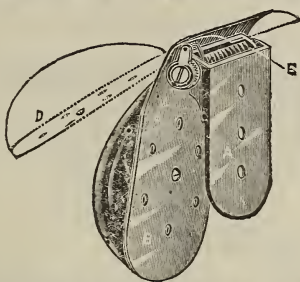
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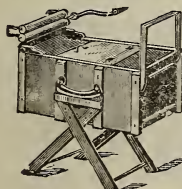


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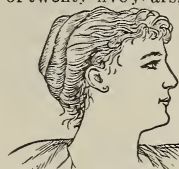
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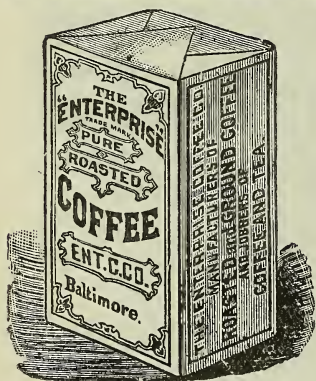
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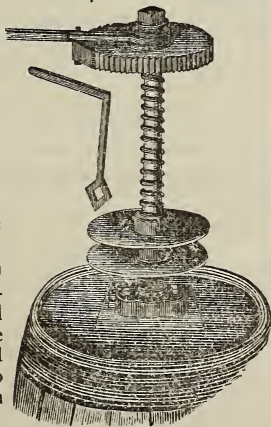
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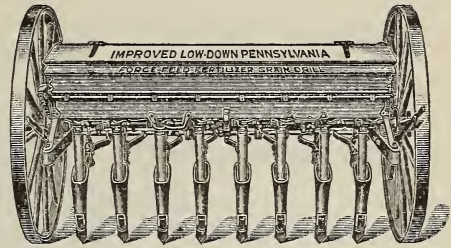
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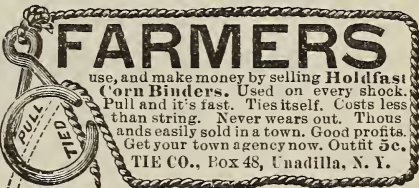
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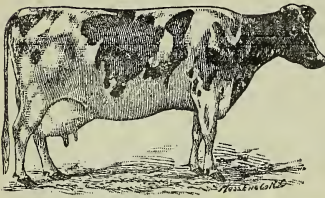
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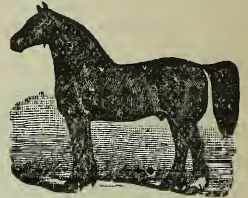
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